FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOR CYCLES
CONSULT
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

FOUNDED BY SIR F. M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. X. NO. 289— BOMBAY: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1922. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

DAILY EDITION.

	LOCAL.	MOFUSSIL.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

J. DIAS & Bros.

Civil, Military, & Naval Tailors

280, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

Superior Blue Blazer ..	Rs.	40 0
Superior Brown Blazer ..	,,	40 0
Flannel Trousers ..	,,	19 0
Office Shirt ..	,,	3 8
Real Velour Hat ..	,,	22 8
Felt Hat ..	,,	10 8
Superior Silk Tie ..	,,	8

SHIPPING

O. S. K. LINE

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Sumatra Maru	M. Tsubaki	26th Nov.	13th Dec.
Honolulu M.	H. Meguro	12th Dec.	28th Dec.
Java Maru	J. Kojima	1st Jan.	17th Jan.
Burma Maru.	A. Kobayashi	12th Jan.	28th Jan.
Andes Maru	.. ..	16th Jan.	1st Feb.

For freight and passages, etc., apply to
R. ISHIZAKI,
Assistant Manager.
P. O. Box No. 353.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
1922		
9th December ..	NARKUNDA†	16,227
16th ,, ..	CALEDONIA	7,822
23rd ,, ..	KARMALA*	9,098
30th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
1923		
6th January ..	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
13th ,, ..	KASHGAR*	8,840
20th ,, ..	MANTUA	10,902
27th ,, ..	NALDERA†	15,825
3rd February ..	MALWA	10,941
10th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
17th ,, ..	KHYBER ..	9,014
24th ,, ..	MACEDONIA†	11,089
3rd March ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
10th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..	8,092
17th ,, ..	CHINA ..	7,952
24th ,, ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
31st ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
7th April ..	MALWA ..	10,941
14th ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
21st ,, ..	NARKUNDA† ..	16,227
28th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,089

* Through steamers from China.
†Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN —A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Boulogne shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1922.		
22nd December ..	MULBERA	9,100
1923		
5th January ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
19th ,, ..	CARANA*	6,226
2nd February ..	GAMARIA*	8,255
16th ,, ..	MASULA*	7,231
7th March ..	MUNDRA	7,275
16th March ..	DOMALA	8,441
30th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,600
13th April ..	MULBERA	9,100
27th ,, ..	MANTOLA	8,963

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIA and CHINA.

1922.		
15th December	MACEDONIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nellore."
28th ,,	SOUDAN	
30th ,,	KHIVA	
1923		
12th January	MOREA	
22nd ,,	SICILIA	
9th February	NARKUNDA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Dongola"
23th February	SOUDAN ..	
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Karmala"
6th April ..	NALDERA	Connects at Colombo with s. s. "Nyanza."

P. & O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
5th December .. 1923.	MACEDONIA	11,089
9th February ..	NARKUNDA	16,227
9th March ..	MOLDAVIA	15,800
6th April ..	NALDERA	15,825

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
7th Dec. ..	BAMORA ..	Basra via Karachi Coasting.
9th ,, ..	VARELA	Basra via Karachi 6 P. M.
9th ,, ..	LINGA	Karachi via Kathiawar
11th ,, ..	VITA	KarachiviaK'war.
13th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box. 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 189.
Telephone No. 1288.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE.
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Moji Maru. ..	Y. Tomioka	8757	30 Nov.	11 Dec.
Tsushima Maru.	T. Takeda	6746	7 Dec.	14 Dec.
Wakasa Maru.	M. Goto	6074	14 Dec.	26 Dec.
Nagato Maru..	S. Takeda	5901	29 Dec.	11 Jan.
Takaoka Maru.	Y. Kawashima	7047	3 Jan.	12 Jan.
KamakuraMaru	J. Fujisawa	6829	18 Jan.	27 Jan.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, and fitted with electric lights & fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.
For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager,
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 279, 4363. Telegrams "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. Jalaputra ..	8,310	12th Dec.
s. s. Jalatarang ..	4,300	15th Dec.
s. s. Vittoria ..	4,300	5th Jan.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
SUDAMA HOUSE,
31, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.
LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .... Rs 7,50,00,525-8-0.
Paid up Capital and Reserves ..... Rs. 2,43,69,957-8-0.
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,25,49,567-8-0.

Sir D. T. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Board of Directors.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
LONDON OFFICE: 91, Great Street, Helens, London E. C. 3.
Branches: CALCUTTA, CAWNPORE, DELHI, HYDERABAD, (DECCAN), LUCKNOW, MADRAS, RANGOON.

Every facility offered for general and Exchange banking throughtout India and with Europe and America. Bills of Exchange negotiated. Deposits received. For terms apply to Head Office or to any branch.

General Manger,
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND .. £4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
BOMBAY OFFICE.
10, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Hongkong	Rangoon
Bangkok	Ipoh	Saigon
Batavia	Johore	San Francisco
Calcutta	Kobe	Shanghai
Canton.	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Chefoo	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo.	Malacca	Sungei Patani
Dairen	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Haiphong	New York	Vladivostock
Hamburg	Peking	Yloilo
Harbin	Penang	Yokohama
Hankow		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the world.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

E. B. HYDE, Agent.

OVER 20 YEARS' REPUTATION.
SOVEREIGN RINGWORM OINTMENTS.
Will give miraculous cure in 24 hours for chronic ringworm, Dhoby's itches and other skin diseases. Guaranteed. If not money back.
PRICE PER BOTTLE AS. 12.
Can be had from all chemists and stores.
SOVEREIGN & CO.
SPECIALISTS IN SKIN DISEASES.
BOMBAY 12.

CONSUMPTION
BRITISH COLONEL CURED.
MAHARAJA
engages the world-famous Specialist
Rev. G. R. Walters
BHOPAL C. I.
Medicines from above or Bombay Drug Stores, Princess Street. Medicines supplied to Royalty.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870
No. 315, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite J. N. Petit Library,
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to Canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

J. V. Navlakhi & Co.,
KANTA BUILDING
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
STATIONERY DRAWING & PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineering and Surveying Instruments, etc.
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
Price List on Application.

Dr. I. M. Mallick's
(M.A., M.D., B.L.)
RENOWNED PATENT
IC-MIC COOKER
For free Catalogues apply Manager.
29, College Street, CALCUTTA.

INCOME-TAX AND SUPER-TAX,
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant,
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD
ESTABLISHED—1910.
Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
Dividend declared 1922 .. .. 30%
Dividend declared previous years—15—20%
The Safest Office for Life Insurance of the poor. Premium Re. 1/- or -/8/- per mensem. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CHAMPION
SPARKING PLUGS
are solely represented in BOMBAY and its Suburbs by
RANE Ltd., proprietors of:—
EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL PRICES ARE OFFERED
FOR { DOZEN LOT / ONE GROSS LOT / TWO GROSS LOT / THREE GROSS LOT

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS
BY
HANUMATH-UPASI
Send your FIVE questions in a sealed cover with a money order for Re. ONE. You will get the answers with your sealed cover. Omit the questions relating to theft and Government. Testing questions cannot be answered.

WONDERFUL TALISMAN
OR THE GREAT
"HANUMAN KAVACHA"
By wearing this powerful Hindu Sastric Talisman "Hanuman-Kavacha" which averts all evil planets, increases in the financial concern, develops brain activities, prevents and cures all diseases most marvellously. Every undertaking of yours will be successful. Each KAVACHA cost Rupees Three only.
APPLY TO:—
Proprietor
MALAYALA MANTRA SALAI
(KALAHASTI, P. O.)
(Chittoor Dist.)

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY.
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES
Fuel, Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Preasure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretches Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon
Telephone 2457.

Prof. GAJJAR'S Ionic Remedies.
Liver Solution:—for liver troubles, and indigestion, also Laxative. Re. 1-4
Tonic Solution:—Ideal Tonic for brain and body. Re. 1-8-0 and Rs. 2-8-0.
Fever Drops:—for all fevers. Re. 1-0-0 and 0-5-0.
Ague mixture:—for malaria, ague, etc. Re. 1-0-0.
Cholera Solution:—a proven remedy for cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery. Re. 0-10-0.
Also Eau-de-Cologne, Lavender, Pain Balm, Embrocation, etc. Ask for Catalogue.
THE IONIC PHARMACY, 104, Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department. "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Young men, about to start in life to apply for our FREE ADVICE FORM. INDIAN ACADEMY OF COMMERCE, SURAT.
A R.5682.

WANTED.—A 2nd or 3rd CLASS ENGINEER with Oil Mill experience Apply Box No. 8794, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5729.

WANTED—A CANVASSER for Blanket and Asans. Pay Rs. 20 extra commission. Apply to MOHINI MOHAN KANJILAL, Benares City.
A R5716

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and well-experienced SPINNING MASTER for a large local SPINNING and Weaving Mill. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating terms to Box No. 8796 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A C15074.

WANTED.—REPRESENTATIVES, AGENTS in every town, for a Calcutta Firm manufacturing and Importing Drugs, Chemicals, Instruments, Sundries, etc. Pay Rs. 75-10-200 plus commission. Experience and cash deposit Rs. 1,200 essential. Apply Box No. 8793, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R5726.

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p.m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two Days' free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1, Rawalpindi.

SITUATIONS WANTED

DAIRYING, AGRICULTURE: Estate Management, Cox—Govt. Farm's Manager (Englishman) requires situation, Many years' Indian experience. First class references. Full particulars from Box No. 8789, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5714

AN experienced Weaving Master, Expert in grey, fancy and coloured goods is open to engagement in Bombay or up-country Mills Apply to Box No. 8790 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5717.

YOUNG energetic Parsee experienced in silk piece-goods and various other lines, stayed China, Japan and other countries, is open for any responsible post, commercial traveller or working partner. Apply Box No. 8788, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R5710

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET.—FOR HINDOOS ONLY:—A BUNGLOW open on all sides, airy well ventilated with a spacious gardtn, nearly twenty minutes' walk from Andheri Railway station. Apply or see personally Messrs. CHENIRAM JESRAJ, 393, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
C R5479.

HOTELS.

Punjab Palace Hotel.—The Best Board and Lodging Hotel. Invites permanent Boarders and Lodgers at special reduced rates Carnac Road, Dhobi Talao.
B R5721.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—FORD SEDAN, Owner driven, only used 8 months, Tip top conditions new tyres with many extras, some exceptional self starter, C.A.V.F.P. Lighting Set, speedometer, extra tyre and tube, Zenith Carburettor Oil guage and water pump. Cost. Bills produced over Rs. 5,500 The first cheque for Rs. 4,000 gets it no offers. Post Box 183 Bombay.
J.A. R.5686.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.,

ELECTRIC PUMPING SETS for House Service; for A.C. or D.C. Circuits; rated capacity 2,000 gallons p. hour against 100 feet total Head; supplied and erected at sweeping reduction in prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee St., Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825.
K 2

18 B. H. P. New crude KEROSINE OIL ENGINE with 2 tanks to sell on cheap price. Apply to Box No. 8783 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K R.5706.

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E.L.A.A and R. S. Bharucha F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S.T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road Bombay, Prospectus on application.
TH.

BOOKS AND STAMPS

WONDERFUL DREAM DICTIONARY, (In English.) No more astrological predictions: The marvellous first novelty unfathomed hitherto. Strictly based on ancient scientific principles and long experiences of the great Wishes. Fortells fortune and fate without horoscope. Price Re. 1 only. The GUPTA ASTRAL ACADEMY, Kasimkot Vizag Dist., South India.
L. R.5611.

ANY person wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive Literature to the SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE, 22, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13578

STAMPS. Our "RECTANGULAR" Packet of 100 diff: large reotangular Pictorial issues including Bosnia, Bulgaria, Guatemala, Mariaenwerder, Hayti, Lettland, Turkey, etc. Price Rs. 2-8. Write for offers of Patiala K. G. 1½ As. provisional. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad.
L 15042

FINANCIAL.

REQUIRED a CAPITALIST for an old and well established firm. Apply Box No. 8792, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R5720.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FOR SALE.—CRUDE OIL (Liquid fuel) Lubricating oils, and Petrol. Apply A. B. VAZIR, Khadack, Post No. 3, Bombay, Telephone No. 4523.
T R5685

FOR SALE.—HAMMOND TYPEWRITER with two sets type. What offer. Apply GHOSE BROTHERS Raja Motilal Mansion, Lamington Road, Bombay 7.
T R5722.

MESHED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS for ladies and gentlemen, strong, durable and beautiful, measuring about 25 by 25 anches price each Rs. 3 and per dozen Rs. 35. SHAMLAL AND CO., QUETTA. (Baluchistan).
T R5647

GENTLEMAN with some business experience and three years' Engineering service soon going to Berlin will be glad to represent any firm having business connections in Germany. For correspondence Box No. 8795 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
T R5730.

THE surest remedy for grey and white hair, NAG-BRAND PERMANENT HAIR DYE supplies pigment deep into the hair cells and makes hair permanent natural black. Price per tin Rs. 1/8, per dozen tins Rs. 16. Sample packet sent post free on receipt of five-anna stamps. THE INDO-AMERICAN CHEMICAL WORKS, Mahim, Bombay.
T R5483

MINERALS.—For Red Oxide of Iron (scarlet colour) Limestone, Lime (milklike white and creamlike soft) Sodium carbonate, Kaolin (pink and white), Iron ore containing about 70 per cent. metallic iron and fine grained black slate suitable for roofing, flooring and manufacturing of school slates, Please apply to the MINING ENGINEER, Chhatarpur State, C. I. Pushing agents also wanted.
T R5728.

SPORTS.

BOMBAY RACES
1ST EXTRA, 9TH DECEMBER, 1922.

RACING EXPERT will be glad to furnish SPORTSMEN with reliable information and advice how best to place their investments.

RACING EXPERT'S
RESULTS during the Poona Season were—64 WINS at Rs. 10 each, paid Rs. 4,591-8. 122 PLACES at Rs. 10 each, paid Rs. 3,489. 16 selected horses paid dividends varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 470 each.
Address: Post Box 599, G. P. O., Bombay.

RACES—BOMBAY SEASON—TIPS based on astrological calculations and the past history of the horses as well will be given at moderate rates For particulars see personally on race days at "S", top-floor, 46, Churchgate Street, between 8 A.M. to 11 A.M.
S R5723

PROFESSION

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infalliable cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 8 to meet cost of its transmission to the
PANDIT KRIPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia. (HOWRAH).
P. S.—Pandit Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V.P.P Charges As. 4.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RESIDENTIAL FLATS TO BE LET

In Amrut Building Dougall Road, Ballard Estate two flats of four bed rooms with attached bath and lavatories, and drawing rooms also kitchen, store and servants bath. Two flats of one bed room and drawing room kitchen and Bath room.
For rents and particulars please apply to the owner on the premises between 12-30 and 1-30 p.m. or between 5 and 6 p.m. or in writing to
AMRATLAL AMARCHAND,
36, Kasi Sayad St. Mandvi,
Bombay No. 3.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company has from 29th November, 1922, been REMOVED from 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, to the third floor of "SUDAMA" HOUSE, Ballard Pier, Bombay.
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Managing Agents.
R5718

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, it has been decided at the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of shareholders held on the 19th, November 22, that the Dividend for the year ending 30th June, 1922, be declared at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum on Preference shares and 6 per cent. per annum on Ordinary shares and the same be made payable at the registered office of the Company at Khanapur or their Banker's the Central Bank of India, Ld., Bombay,on and after 1st of January 1923, to those shareholders whose names stand on the register on the 15th September, 1922. and have paid the full amount on Preference shares and 50 per cent. on Ordinary shares before the 30th June 1922.
It has also been resolved that the shares should be forfeited under clauses 55, 56, of the articles of th association, of those shareholders who do not pay their arrears of calls together with interest and expenses in the registered office of the Company or their Bankers, the Central Bank of India, Ltd., on or before 31st of December 1922
By order
M. S. NADKARNI & Co.,
Managing Agents
27th November 1922.
C 15072

NOTICE.

THE WADIA WOOLLEN MILLS, LTD.

AUCTION SALE OF WASTE, TARES, EMPTY CASKS, ETC., ETC.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that waste of all sorts such as Dropping, Fly, Stripping, Reeling, Hardwaste, Sizing, winding, Warping, colored waste and unserviceable stuff such as Old ring bobbins, etc., etc., as well as tares, and empty casks of tallow oil and China Clay will be disposed off by Public Auction in the compound of the Hongkong Mill Premises situate at Chinchpokli, Cross Lane, Bombay, on Tuesday the 19th December 1922 at 2 p.m. (S. T.).
A sum of Rs. 50 shall have to be deposited by every intending bidder with the Timekeeper on entering the mill premises, which will be returned to the Depositor if the bid is not accepted; if however the bid is accepted, further 40 per cent of the value shall have to be deposited on the falling of the hammer by the person whose bid is so accepted, in which case the sum of Rs. 50 paid as deposit on entrance will be appropriated against the above 40 per cent.
As to delivery the same shall have to be taken at such time and day as may suit the convenience of the Mill Manager and as may be directed by him from time to time.
For The Wadia Woollen Mills, Limited,
HUSEINBHOY PILANI WADIA & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 30-11-1922.
C15024

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that FULLABHAI JHAVERBHAI PATEL has retired from the partnership of our clients THE CO-OPERATIVE TRADING CO., on 30th November, 1922. The public is therefore informed not to deal with the said Fullabhai Jhaverbhai Patel as a partner of the said Co-operative Trading Co.
Bombay dated this 6th day of December, 1922
AMIN & DESAI,
Attorneys for The Co-operative Trading Co.
C15068.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 3181 OF 1921.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 4th day of August 1921.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27 Order V Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8 and order VIII Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
VAGHJIBHAI TULSIDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
NANABHAI JETHABHAI PATEL, of Bhadaran in the Baroda State, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landlord at present temporarily residing at Sojitra in the Baroda State. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz.
The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 6,068-3-0 as stated in the plaint herein together with interest thereon and costs of this suit.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of December 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 16th day of August, 1921.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
The 16th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15072

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MITHABAI, daughter of Thackersey Keshavji of Ghatkoper jain Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. DAMJI SHIVJI.
All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.
All that pieces or parcels of land or ground with the measuages tenements and buildings standing thereon situate lying and being at Ghatkoper at Kirol in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, Taluka Salsette in the Island Jillah Thana. The said pieces bear the following numbers. The one situate at Ghatkoper bears Entry No. 246, Survey No. 173, Falni No. 1 Pot Hissa No. 15, admeasurement 11 Gunthas assessment 8 annas 3 The piece situate at Kirol being Gavthan bears Entry No. or Survey No. admeasuring 1 Guntha the said two pieces being situate near each other form one whole piece which is surrounded by a compound wall and is bounded as follows:—on or towards the East by a Public Tank, on or towards the West by the Chemur Road, on or towards the North by the property of Tokersey Mulji and on or towards the South by the property of Mathuradas Ramdas.
Dattd this 5th day of December, 1922.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C15069

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of DAMODAR GOVIND GADGIL, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, unemployed, residing at Dubash Lane, Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay..... Deceased.
Bai SATYABHAMABAI widow of the said Damodar Govind Gadgil of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dabash Lane, aforesaid, without the Fort of Bombay..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of November in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-two and in the thirteenth year of our reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.
The 29th day of November, 1922.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C15071

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 5073 of 1922.

(1) HASSAN BHICAN PATELL, (2) RATTONBHAI CHATUBHAI and (3) VALLI SAHIB SANTAJI, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants on behalf of themselves and all others the members of the Bakar Kassai Jamat, of Bombay and Bandra. Plaintiffs.
Versus.
MADAR EBRAHIMBHAI also of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Old Nagpada, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.
PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mulla on the 10th day of November, 1922, notice is hereby given under Order I Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the Plaintiffs abovenamed being three of the members of Bakar Kassai Jamat of Bombay and Bandra for themselves and on behalf of all other members of Bakar Kassai Jamat of Bombay and Bandra against the Defendant abovenamed praying as follows:—
(a) That the Defendant may be ordered to pay to them the sum of Rs. 14473-10-6 mentioned in the Plaint and the costs of the suit.
(b) That in default of payment of the said amount on or before a day to be fixed in this behalf by the Hon'ble Court the property mentioned in the Plaint may be ordered to be sold and the net sale proceeds thereof applied towards payment of the said amount and in the event of a deficiency, liberty may be reserved to the Plaintiffs to apply for a personal decree against the Defendant for the balance remaining due and payable to them.
(c) That the Plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.
And that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 19th day of December, 1922.
Dated this 22nd day of November, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Prothonotary.
The 22nd day of November, 1922.
Messrs. SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT
Plaintiffs Attorneys.
C15022

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Messrs. NATHMAL HEMRAJ
and
DHANRUP POONEMCHAND,
Suit No. 489 of 1922.
NAGJI MOTIJI & CO.,
V/S.
GANGUBAI MOTIRAM DHURANDHAR & ORS.
Dear Sirs.
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Court has fixed the hearing of the above suit on the 11th Inst. by a consent Judge's Order dated the 4th day of December, 1922. You may attend the court to defend the suit if you so desire.
Yours faithfully,
RUSTAMJI & GINWALA
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C C15076.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 3648 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 14th day of August, 1922
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27. Order V, Rules 1, 5, 7 and 8, and Order VIII, Rule 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
Messrs. RAVCHAND VAJECHAND AND CO., carrying on business as Sugar Brokers at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. A. JAFFER MAHOMED AND CO., till recently carried on business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants.
To,
(1) HAJI JAFFER MAHOMED HAJI BACHOO VARAYA.
(2) ABDUL SAKUR AHMED.
(3) AHMED HAJI MAKI.
Partners of the Defendant firm.
GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiffs claim from the Defendants the sum of Rs. 8,231-6-0 with interest from the 20th day of November, 1920, thereon at 9 per cent. per annum and costs and interest on judgment.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 19th day of December, 1922, at quarter past eleven o'clock Standard Time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir LALOOBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this 17th day of August, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.
The 1st day of December, 1922.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15075

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE AND UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED ARTICLES.
Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890. Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, 9th December, 1922, at 12 noon (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—
A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, umbrellas, etc., etc.
A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.
AUCTION SALE OF 158 BALES CLOTH OF THE MADHOWJEE DHARAMSI MILL.
Messrs. MENESSE and CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 18th December, 1922, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at Mulji Jetha Market, Gaomukh Gali, in the shop of Mr. Davekerun Muljee, by order of Messrs. the Madhowjee Dharamsi Mfg. Coy., Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Mr. K. M. A. Venkataramaniah of (Chickpet, Bangalore City) the following goods:—
1Bale 40 pieces Bleached Susi Check No. 682, inch 31 by 24 yds.
34 Bales each 40 pieces Susi Check No. 675, inch 31 by 24 yds.
7 Bales each 40 pieces Susi Check No 677 inch 31 by 24 yds.
35 Bales each 40 pieces striped Bleached Susi No. 878, inch 31 by 24 yds.
28 Bales each 40 pieces Susi Check No. 518, inch 30½ by 24 yds.
11 Bales each 40 pieces new Check No. 519, inch 30½ by 24 yds.
94 Bales each 40 pieces Mock Leno Bleached Shirtings No. 823, inch 31 by 24 yds.
8 Bales each 40 pieces Bleached Susi Check No. 682/83, inch 31 by 24 yds.
A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required on the lots being knocked down.
AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.
Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 12th December 1922, at 3-0 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings.—
Building St No. 70: 71: 40: 41: 522-523: Case Nos. 119: 593: 749: Worli Road and Worli Kolivada
Building St. No. 341 I: Case No. 538: Clive Road Worli.
MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd, Messrs BENNETT AND Co., will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Khand Bazaar, at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji.
on account and risk of Seth Devidas Persotam.
2425 Bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Accra."
The above bags are lying at the B.P.T. Bonded Warehouses.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
IMPORTANT TO SHIPCHANDLERS AND MILL OWNERS.
AUCTION SALE OF MILL STORES.
Under instructions from Messrs. W. H. Brady & Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on MONDAY, the 18th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at Messrs Brady & Co's godowns at Lamington Road, near (Lal Chimney) a large lot of mill stores, such as shutters, reeds, leather belting, drop box pickers, picking sticks, rubber-sheets, hair belting, loom sundries, ram-rings, bobbins, pipe pieces, wooden tubes, wooden planks etc. etc.
The above is on view.
Deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF MAURITIUS CRYSTAL SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Messrs. Shamji Premji and Co.
625 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Accra."
The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Velji Damji on account and risk of Ratanlal Sadashir and Co.
251 bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Rajah".
The above bags are lying at the B. P. T. Bonded warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF WHITE JAVA SUGAR AND MAURITIUS SUGAR.
Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. Ltd. Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, 21st Instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Khand Bazar at the shop of Mr. Velji Damji on account and risk of Mr. Hiralal Ratonji.
252 bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Hatkhola."
733 bags White Java Sugar ex. s.s. "Pasha."
761 bags Mauritius Sugar ex. s.s. "Assonan".
The above bags are lying at B. P. T. Bonde Warehouse.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFE, ETC.
Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esqr., Official Liquidator of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills, Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at Ghogi Street, Fort, in the office of the above Company, furniture such as large and small writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, book stands, wall clock, iron safe on stand, cupboards, etc., etc.
The above will be on view four days before the sale.
AUCTION SALE OF FOUNTAIN PENS, COMB, RAZORS, CUPBOARDS, COPYING PRESS, NEEDLES, ETC.
On SATURDAY, the 9th December at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods etc. etc.
By order of the banks and offices concerned.
2 parcels Blackbird fountain pen, 1 parcel Waterman fountain pen, 2 parcels needles, 2 parcels White Combs, 1parcel safety razors, 1 parcel Motorhand horns, 2 parcels ladies' shoe buckles, 3 parcels scraf, 1 parcel infants bibs, 2 parcels paragon sheath, etc.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2592 of 1922 (Bhoopati v. Sakinaboo) furniture such as, wooden benches, Mehta boxes, cupboards, writing tables, copying press, pillows, Gady, etc.
AT 2-30 P.M.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred dogcart.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English Broughams
1 Waler horse going in harness.
1 Arab horse going in saddle and harness.
1 Austin motor car (English) 4 cylinder 20-20 H.P. 5 seater in good running order.
1 Victoria by Press.
1 Daimler motor car Torpedo Body 4 cylinder 16 H.P. 4 seater in good running order.
1 Close body Calcott Motor car with C.A.V. Dynamo, Electric, lights with 4 new tyres etc. in perfect running order and excellent condition.
1 Citron four seater touring car electric lights, self starter, stepney wheel etc. in perfect running order.
1 Two seater "De Dion" with new tyres lamps and accessories in good running order.
1 English rubber tyred Canoe shape Victoria in excellent condition.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay 7th December, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25 Medows Street Fort, Bomaby.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 85 TONS PIG LEAD, 35 TONS CAST IRON PIPES AND 4 TONS CAST IRON BENDS.
THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 7th Dec. at 3 p.m. Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Surplus, Government Stores Depot, Hajee Bander, Sewree by order of the Exchange Prospecting Co., and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Khoja Bachoo Ravji.
About 85 tons Pig Lead guaranteed 97 per cent.
About 35 tons Cast Iron Pipes.
About 4 tons cast iron bends.
Sample of Lead can be seen at the Auctioneer's Rooms.
AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS G. I. P. RAILWAY.
Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 20th and THURSDAY, the 21st instant daily at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed luggage and parcels, consistings of new bicycles, cotton piecegoods, satranjees, ploughs, cases of asafoetida, aligarh locks, nut cutters, toys, photographic materials, healds (weaving) needles in boxes, ink tablets, dress makers on model, pista seeds, caps, parcels of woolen blankets, Moradabad brassware, shoes and slippers, brushes, metal ornaments, Indian perfumery, Indian soaps, brass buckles, glass globes, imitation pearls, samblades, parts of machinery, old clothing, brass, copper, aluminium and enamelledware, trunks and boxes, and various other articles.
Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.
MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th December, 1922.

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AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents
(123 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PALLI HILL ROAD, BANDRA.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will by the order of the transferees of Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the Mortgagor the late Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia, sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 9th December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the Transferees of Mortgage under an indenture of mortgage dated the 8th August, 1893, made between Rajaram Govindram of the first part, Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia of the second part, and B.P. Bharucha and another of the third part:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

FIRST—All those several pieces of land or ground together with the messuages, dwelling houses and premises, with the new bungalow standing thereon situate lying and being at Bandra on the road to Palli and Danda in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette and containing by an admeasurement of one thousand seven hundred and ninety four (1794) square yards and four ninths of a square yard be the same a little more or less and which said pieces of land are registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Survey No. 161, Pot No. 10, 2, 3, and 4 and are bounded as follows that is to say on towards the East by the Public Road from Bandra to Palli and Danda, on or towards the West partly by the property of Messrs. Philip Pereira and partly by the property of Gasper Gonsalves on or towards the North partly by the land of Gasper Gonsalves and partly by the land of Juseps Gonsalves and or towards the South by the property of Ramchandra Tukaram and the Land and Well described in Schedule No. 2, hereunder.

SECOND—All that undivided two-fifths (2/5) share or interest of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia in all that piece or parcel of land or ground and the interest of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia in a well therein sunk and built and containing by an admeasurement four hundred and eighty (480) square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and is assessed under the Survey No. 161 and Pot No. 16, situate lying and being in the Registration District of Thana and Sub-District of Salsette and is bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Davat Saloo Parel, and Philiqura Parel, on the West by the Aimai Baug of John Minguel, on the South by the fields of Philips J. Pereira and on the North by the land of the bungalow and compound of the said Cowasjee Nusserwanjee Billia, the said firstly and secondly described premises being in the occupation of the Mortgagee Behramjee P. Bharucha.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJI COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 7th December 1922.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
26 Apollo Street.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT JACKARIA MUSJID STREET OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the owners of the property Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on Saturday, the 9th day of December 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the under-mentioned valuable property.

THE SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of which part is Government and part is pension and tax; the pension and tax portion having been since redeemed admeasuring 203 squar yards or thereabouts together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Jackria Musjid Road formerly known as Don Tad 2nd Row outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration District and sub-District of Bombay the Government land being registered under old No. 1600, new No. 7328, old Survey No. 2577, new Survey No. 2/2941 and under Pension and Tax Collectors old No. 271, New No. 1877 Old Survey No. 2881, New Survey No. 2941 assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 2145, Street Nos. 405-407 bounded on the East by a sweepers passage, West by Don Tad Row now called Jackria Musjid Road, North by the property formerly of Sidick Parpia and now of Abdul Satar Hajji Summar and on the South by the property of Aishabai widow of Mahomed Cassum.

For further particulars of sale apply to Messrs, Vachha & Co., Attorney for the owner of the property or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

ENSURE SUCCESS IN THE ENSUING BOMBAY SEASON.

Sure race tips based on astrological calculations. We look after the interests of limited number of clients only. Register your names on the following address from the 5th of December. Time 8 a. m. to 12 a.m.

P. RAGHUNATH SHASTRI
G. M. JOSHI B.A.,
Near Crawford Market, Mangaldas Road, Limb Raj Mahara's Math (Vithal Mandir)

AMUSEMENTS.

ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI

will stage their 94th & 95th play
of
ASURI LALASA
On Thursday 7th December 1922 at 9. p.m. (S.T.)
and
On Saturday 9th December 1922 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Company's performances every Monday, Thursday night and Saturday afternoon.

Rates of admission Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1 & As. 8

Tickets will be had at Madhavashram, Girgaum every day.

K. P. PANDIT
Manager,
Bombay Season.

AMUSEMENTS.

2 MORE DAYS 2
THURSDAY FRIDAY!
WEST-END CINEMA.
SECOND AND THE LAST WEEK
Instalment of the concluding 7 chapters
TO-NIGHT AND THIS WEEK
are very thrilling and exciting—see the terrible fate that awaits the bogus scoundrel "Count Karamzin."

'FOOLISH, WIVES"
"FOOLISH WIVES"

Written and directed by and featuring
ERICH VON STROH M
THE MAN YOU WILL LOVE TO HATE!

Never mind—if you have not seen the preceding Chapters—the story is quite intelligible. It is a
UNIVERSAL MILLION-DOLLAR PICTURE.
COME EARLY PLEASE!
TO-DAY: 5-30; 7; 8-45; & 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)
NO ADVANCE IN PRICES.
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

THE EXCELSIOR.
Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
DAILY AT 6 & 9-30.
MADAN THEATRES, LTD.,
present
D. W. GRIFFITH'S
Great Screen Triumph.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
"WAY DOWN EAST"
A SONG OF THE SOUL,
featuring
RICHARD BARTLEMISS
AND
LILIAN GISH
"WAY DOWN EAST"
is unquestionably the costliest film yet produced,
total cost being over
800,000 DOLLARS.
This is perhaps the most Expensive Entertainment since Caeser plated the arena with silver for the Citizens of ancient Rome.
While on the subject of money please note despite the pictures enormous cost and the fact that it played all over the world at first class theatre prices the
BOMBAY PRICES WILL BE
Rs. 3, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
SEATS for 6 p.m. and 9-30 Shows.
BOOKABLE AT ROSE & Co., Ltd.

Proclamation!
To the Great Madan Theatres public of Bombay
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT!
On December 9th and 16th, 1922
Madan Theatres Ltd.
will release two new Super Famous Player. Lasky Productions at the
EMPIRE THEATRE
Madan Theatres, Ld. have just concluded a tremendous Contract with Famous Players Lasky and Paramount Productions. Watch for the Famous Players Lasky Pictures because they are the most carefully made productions, fashioned by the finest producing genius of the screen, the most popular plays, stories and original pictures. Every man and every woman, every boy and every girl will be interested because the name of the Famous Players Lasky Pictures is a guarantee of unusual excellence.
Look for these productions: Saturday, December 9th, 1922
"THE GILDED LILY"
in five reels with Mae Murray, and Saturday, December 16th, 1922
"What's Your Husband Doing?"

THE EMPIRE.
TO-DAY AT
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Breath-Catching Action, Spectacular Thrills and Sympathetic Heart Appeal.
J. P. McGOWAN
IN
THE RUSE OF
"THE RATTLER"
See it! It will thrill you!
AND OTHER FILMS.

THE EMPRESS
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE MILE-A-MINUTE SERIAL
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
BY THE THRILL-A-MINUTE STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHISON.
Life means nothing to Hutch. The greater the risks the better he likes them.
FINAL INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
"GO GET 'EM HUTCH"
See The terrific Closing Episodes.

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
TO-DAY
at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
The Popular Goldwyn Masterpiece
"REVENGE OF TARZAN"
Starring
GENE POLLARD
Also SNUB POLLARD COMEDY

IMPERIAL
PRESENTS
Super production
"SURYA-KUMARI"
IN 7 ACTS
PRODUCED BY
KOHINOOR FILMS Co:-
Featuring Famous Star
Mr. DADU & RAJA SANDOW
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS ON SAT. AND SUN.
at 3-30 p.m.

Under Public Patronage.
LALITKALA DARSHA SANGIT NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
Late Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
will stage at the
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY THEATRE.
Saturday 9th Dec. 1922 at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.)
VIDYA-HARAN.
Sunday 10th Dec. 1922 at 3 p.m. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
Proprietors.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE
Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad
OF BARODA
Gandharwa Natak Mandali
will stage at the
New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road,
Saturday the 9th December 1922
MUKNAYAK.
(at 8 p.m.)
Sunday the 10th December 1922
SWAYAMVAR.
(at 2-30 p.m.)

TO-NIGHT
AND
THIS WEEK ONLY.
STAR FILMS, LTD.
PRESENTS THEIR NEW PRODUCTION
THE DOOM OF THE YADAVAS
IN FIVE MAGNIFICENT PARTS.
"Thou O! Govind! Shalt thyself become the destroyer of thine own kinsmen, because thou was indifferent to the Kurus and the Pandavas when they killed each other." See the fulfilment of this curse. See the mad revelry of the Yadavas—see their annihilation and see how Krishna left this world to BE BORN Again for the vindication of truth and justice.
Showing to-day and this week
AT
CINEMA MAJESTIC
Girgaum.
POPULAR PRICES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30. Extra Shows on Holidays at 3-30.

THE WEATHER.

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Sill.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Dec.	h.	m.	ft.	in.
Tu	12	m 4	50	26	11	12	m 11	48	18	6
		5	48a	25	2		11	36a	19	11
W	7	m 0	22	29	1	6	m 6	25	18	9
		0	4a	26	8		6	8a	15	1
Th	8	m 1	36	28	11	8	m 7	44	18	13
		1	28a	26	2		7	26a	16	5
S	1	m 11	2	26	8	4	m 6	44	18	18
		8	57a	26	9		5	32a	15	0
S	2	m 9	34	26	0	2	m 5	35	19	13
		10	33a	27	7		3	44a	10	2
M	11	m 3	54	27	4	11	m 10	38	19	0
		4	28a	25	0		10	13a	19	2
T	5	m 11	25	26	8	5	m 5	44	18	10
									15	0

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Wednesday, the 6th December, 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was above the average at Rawalpindi. Night temperature was nearly normal or above the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and humidity is nearly normal. Night temperature was above the average at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded at Karachi and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess and day temperature was above normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear at Bhuj and in Central India West and are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para. Night temperature was below the average at Neemuch and was above it in west Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and in the northwest of the division humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded and at Karwar humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below the average at Mormugao.

The Bombay Deccen and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Bijapur and Belgaum and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Bijapur and Poona and in defect at Ahmednagar. Temperature was nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Colombo reports 0.65in. of rain with rough sea and overcast skies. Elsewhere weather has been dry. Cloud has increased over the Peninsula and in Kathiawar and Gujarat and skies are in general moderately clouded over this area. Fine clear weather prevails elsewhere. The storm in the Arabian sea, which was reported to be in longitude sixty-four degrees east, latitude eleven degrees north the day before yesterday, appears to have moved in a northerly direction. Weather is suspicious in the neighbourhood of Ceylon.

Forecast.—A few falls of rain are likely in the south of the Peninsula.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 5th December 1922.

Weather has been dry. Information from ships is scanty and it is doubtful how far the storm in the Arabian sea, which was yesterday at longitude sixty-four degrees east, latitude eleven degrees north, has moved.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH OF DEC 1922.

DIVISION.	Temp. in Shade, Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Temp. in Shade, Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Humidity Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	68.9	55.4	72	..	0	—1.97
Do. 5th ..	81.3	68.0	92	..	0	—0.50
Jask	84.2	71.3	72	..	0	—0.51
Muskat	84.2	74.1	61	..	9	—0.48
Do. 5th ..						
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.9	51.5	71	..	0	—0.09
Rawalpindi ..	72.7	39.7	76	..	0	—0.35
Lahore	78.0	48.3	80	..	0	—0.12
Hissar	79.9	44.0	69	..	0	—0.08
Ambala	76.0	50.0	68	..	0	—0.29
Delhi	74.0	53.4	64	..	0	—0.13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.4	51.1	68	..	0	—0.13
Manipuri	79.5	52.1	67	..	0	—0.22
Jhansi	81.4	51.2	63	..	0	—0.17
Cawnpore	76.6	54.1	71	..	9	—0.45
Allahabad	79.1	53.9	76	..	0	—0.36
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	78.1	50.2	67	..	0	—0.09
Karachi	80.0	64.0	64	..	0	—0.05
Ajmer	80.2	46.8	70	..	0	×0.23
Jaipur	80.8	47.3	36	..	0.51	+0.36
Kotah	82.8	55.0	50	..	0	—0.09
Mount Abu ..	74.0	53.4	37	..	0	—0.23
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	85.8	53.1	47	..	0	—0.09
Dwarka	84.7	67.4	65	..	0	0
Veraval	85.1	67.1	40	..	0	—0.23
Rajkot	85.0	58.2	48	..	0	—0.21
Bhavnagar Para ..	89.0	58.2	37	..	0.05	—0.11
Surat	90.0	62.4	58	..	0.13	—0.09
Ahmedabad ..	90.2	63.2	45	..	0	—0.15
Deesa	90.8	54.0	45	..	0	—0.11
Neemuch	82.0	44.2	68	..	0	—0.18
Indore	82.1	51.4	53	..	2.61	×2.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	77.8	48.8	75	..	1.56	×1.03
Saugor	80.0	54.0	64	..	0.87	×0.38
Hoasnagabad ..	81.1	50.4	81	..	2.47	×1.90
Khandwa	88.0	48.9	85	..	0.59	×0.09
Akola	86.7	53.5	41	..	2.12	×1.08
Amraati	85.8	51.6	38	..	1.42	×0.98
Nagpur	83.7	57.8	51	..	1.99	×1.25
Chanda	82.7	55.0	77	..	2.37	×1.65
Raipur	82.2	57.1	64	..	1.04	×0.64
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.9	71.8	70	..	0	—0.44
Ratnagiri	91.6	68.7	50	..	2.47	×1.74
Marmugea	82.0	70.1	77	..	4162	×3.61
Karwar	87.2	64.7	88	..	3.28	×1.51
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	87.7	51.4	42	..	0.73	×0.18
Ahmednagar ..	82.9	52.9	34	..	10.08	×9.41
Poona	84.2	51.7	76	..	3.60	×2.69
Sholapur	81.5	59.6	56	..	3.19	×2.18
Bijapur	82.0	57.8	72	..	9.61	×8.73
Belagaum	81.1	56.0	72	..	4.00	×2.58
Aurangabad ..	84.2	54.1	56	..	5.69	×5.00
Nizamabad (Indur)	83.7	..	77	..	1.33	×0.76
Hyderabad	80.6	58.2	73	..	9.86	0
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	90.0	68.7	68	..	2.06	—0.71
Calicut	87.8	67.9	82	..	9.23	+4.11
Cochin	87.0	70.4	75	..	13.49	+5.75
Colombo	84.4	72.7	95	0.65	23.50	×6.71
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Madhpatam ..	..	..	80	..	17.68	×13.13
Bellary	84.5	60.9	95	..	6.55	×4.42
Cuddapah	92.2	68.0	85	..	14.02	×10.35
Madras	82.0	67.6	76	..	33.20	×18.40
Banralore	77.6	52.6	80	..	5.35	×2.60
Coimbore	81.9	59.4	68	..	9.08	×5.33
Trichinopoly ..	88.7	67.1	83	..	14.82	×9.18
Nerapastam ..	81.4	69.7	76	..	10.86	+8.21

COMING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

BOMBAY NATIONALIST PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party:—

(I). Revision of the Constitution of the Corporation by making it a wholly elected body on the basis of universal adult suffrage and proportional representation.

(II) Referendum on any question of vital importance and also the introduction of the right of recall of a member under certain circumstances.

(III) Municipalisation of public services.

(IV) Grant of complete autonomy to the Corporation in the affairs of the city.

(V) Retrenchment combined with efficiency.

(VI) Closest scrutiny of Land Acquisition Schemes.

(VII) Immediate introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education throughout the city.

(VIII) Introduction of Hindi as compulsory second language in higher vernacular standards.

(IX) Total prohibition of liquor.

(X) Working out of the Constructive Programme of the Congress generally so far as it is applicable to the civic administration of the city.

(XI) Re-distribution of seats in proportion to the population of the Wards.

(XII) Encouragement of Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine.

In order that all classes of the people of Bombay can take part in the affairs of the Corporation the Party will continue its fight for allowing the debates in the Corporation to be carried on in any of the recognised vernaculars of the city, Gujarati, Marathi, Hindi and Urdu in addition to English.

The Party will always keep before its mind the fact that good roads, adequate supply of water, efficient lighting and other amenities of life should not be the close preserves of any class or race, but ought to be the ordinary rights to which all citizens should be entitled and the Party will not rest content until the whole Municipal administration is carried on solely in the interests of the entire body of the citizens.

The taking over of the City Improvement Trust by the Municipality is absolutely necessary for the co-ordination of our civic administration, and the Party will place it in the forefront of its efforts.

On the strength of the above programme and policy the Party seeks the support of the citizens of Bombay for its candidates and confidently looks to a victory for them at the polls.

At the request of the Party the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee recently appointed a Sub-Committee to co-operate with the Party in organizing and carrying on the electioneering campaign. The Party in consultation with the Sub-Committee has selected the undersigned, among others, as its candidates from the various Wards. They have all approved of the programme sketched in this manifesto and have consented to work it out in the Corporation as members of this Party after their election. As it has not been possible to secure the signatures of some of the selected candidates a supplementary list will follow.

"A" Ward:—Mathuradas Tricumjee, Mathuradas Canjee Matani.

"B" Ward:—V. J. Patel, M. M. H. J. M. Chotani, Jethalal V. Vora, Abdul Kader Bawla, Husseinbhoy A. Lallji, R. K. Pirbhai, Poonsey H. Meisheri, B. N. Meisheri, Shivdas Chapsey, Velji Lakhamsey Napoo, H. F. M. Maniar, Kanji Karamsi Master, N. D. Upadhyaya, Abdul Rehman Hajee Yacoob.

"C" Ward:—Sarojini Naidu, Bachubai R. Lotwala (Miss), B. N. Motiwala, M. B Velkar, Hansraj P. Thackersey, Mahomed Ismail Curtey, Lakhmidas R. Tairsee, Balubhai T. Desai, Sunderrao D. Navalkar, Ranchhodas H. Gandhi, A. C. Patel.

"D" Ward:—Avantikabai Gokhalay, Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman, N. H. Belgaumwala, Ramchandra M. Bhat.

"E" Ward:—Oosman Sobani, A. H. S. Khatri, S. L. Silam, V. A. Desai, Anantram Vaikuntram, Jafferbhai A. Lalji.

"F" Ward:—B. G. Parelkar, B. B. Joshi, Jivraj G. Nensey, M. Qasim Khan.

"G" Ward:—F. J. Ginwala, Damodar Haridas, P. G. Sahasrabudhe.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BILL.

MR. CHIKODI'S MINUTE OF DISSENT.

Mr. P. R. Chikodi, M.L.C., has appended the following minute of dissent to the Bombay Compulsory Elementary Education Bill:—I am not in favour of the principles underlying the clauses 10 and 13, and the definition of 'local authority' in clause 2 of the amended Bill. My view is that the local authority should be a board entirely independent of either a Local Board or a municipality and should have the sole charge of the primary education in its district. Government should have the ultimate control and should be directly responsible for the management of the primary education but should exercise its authority through the local authority, which should be composed mainly of non-officials and representatives of important minorities. Further, Government should bear all the cost of the primary education, including compulsory education. This means that Government should henceforward relieve the local self-government all the obligation of imparting the primary education and should take it upon their own shoulders. If this is done, it necessarily follows that they should find all the necessary money for the primary education and should control and administer it. If the municipalities and the local boards desire representation upon the local authority, then they should contribute towards the cost of education proportionately. As regards the compulsory elementary education. Government should introduce it in such a manner that all boys and girls of the school-going age should come under compulsion within a definite period. For this purpose there should be a programme and it should find a place in the law itself.

A Lahore correspondent wires:—

The Arya Swarajya Conference was held from the 23rd to 26th ultimo at Lahore Kanwar Chandkaran (Ajmer) presiding when resolutions recommending the Congress to include cow protection in the triple demand, also the practical removal of untouchability, condemnation of Multan rioters, and Swarajya Sabha organization, were passed.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Dec. 6.
S S Thana Anderson Gothenburg.
S S Barala Miller Busreh.
S S Brathen Castle Barron Constantinople.
The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.
S S Clan Mackinlay Rodger Madras.
S S India Arrow Wood Colombo.
S S Garbeta Hatchard Karachi.
S S Kidderpore Stranger Hamburg.
S S Bamora Hall Busreh.
S S Capri Drago Genoa.
The following vessels began to load yesterday
S S Garani for Persian Gulf.
S S Badarpur for
S S Brutetn Castle for Hull.
S S Tana—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Tana, 5537 tons, Captain E Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg with a general cargo.
S S Barala—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barala, 1877 tons, Captain A C Miller, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, general cargo and passengers.
S S Kidderpore—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Kidderpore, 3263 tons, Captain R Stranger will sail today from harbour for Limburg, with a general cargo.
S S Bamora—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bamora 1877 tons, Captain C J Hall, will sail today from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Capri—The M Italiana Coy's steamer Capri, 3953 tons, Captain G Drago, will sail today from harbour for Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Wednesday December 6th 1922.

Shed	Steamers	Tons	Destinations.	Date	Agent.
1	Satartia	3513	New York		Valkart Bros.
2	Caledonian	3400	London	16-12	M.M. & Co.
6	City of Adelaide	4177	Karachi	12-12	K.N.&Co.
7	C Mackinlay	3984	Madras	7-12	J. Finlay & Co.
9	Williamino	3311	N. F, J		Finlay & Co.
10	Karuparan	3771	F. and S. Africa	13-12	M, M. & Co,
11	Brocktown	4768	Karachi	15 12	W & A. G. & Co.
12	Sirsa	3387	Rangoon	12-12	N. F.M, M. & Co
12-A.	Herald	405	Abadan	16-12	S. Wallace & Co.
13	Umzinto	3008	Antwerp	8-12	Graham & Co.
14	Kidderpore	3263	Antwerp	7-12	M M & Co.
16	Atlantic	2113	Dutch Indies		N. F. W. & A. Graham & Co
17	Dorsetshire	45-45	Rangoon	8-12	W & A G & Co.
Jetty	End	Colaba	3899	N. F. N F M. M. & Co.	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Sumatra Maru 4272 Kobe 13-12 O. S. K.
2 Othello 3277 Huli 12-12 J. Finlay & Co.
3 Bamora 1878 Basrah 7-12 M M & Co.
4 Varela 1923 Busreh, 8-12 M. M & Co.
5 Hejaz 2483 Red Sea Ports 9-12
7 Can Morrison 3089/8 Ports 10-12 J. Finlay & Co.
8 Gleneden .. 3023 Genoa 8-12 Graham & Co.
9 Garbeta 3274 Karachi 7-12 M M & Co.
10/11 Olympion 3206 Liverpool 20-12 W & A Graham & Co.
12/13 Nour-el-Bahr 199 Allepi 7-12 The Merchants S. N. Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A P.D. Mojimaru 1490 Japan 11-12 N Y Kaisha. & Co.
B Catri .. 2952 Genoa Italianer 7-12 M
C R. Sofala 3436 N. F. M. M. & Co
D & E Upada.. 3382 7-2 M.M. & Co Calcutta 9-12
F. Gorala 3155 N. F. N. F. M. M, & Co.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 6.
S S Mubbera from London—Agents B I S N Co Ltd.—120 cases bottled beer, 400 reels millboard discs, 125 cases wire carnis, 204 cases gin, 31 cases dry colours 100 bags old newspaper, 105 bags paper, 80 bags printing paper, 40 bags wool, 91 cases preserves, 25 cases Flavoury Essen biscuits, 100 cases ginger ale, 60 cases boot polish, 80 tins marine glue, 23 keg paint, 262 keg white lead, 400 keg ground white lead, 700 cases Port. cement 100 cases biscuits 95 case Scott's Emulsion, 133 kegs white zinch paint, 60 boxes grapes, 95 cases oil varnish, 15 cases colour 50 cases Madrid wine, 75 cases castor oil, 30 cases currants, 18 cases confectionery, 106 cases safety cartridges, 85 cases turpentine substitute, 20 cases toys, 20 cases quinine, 205 cases toilet preparations, 30 cases perfumery 20 cases embrocation, 85 cases disinfectant, 50 cases disinfectant fluid, 46 cases wine, 13 cses spirit, 25 cases syrup, 25 cases printing ink,
From Middlesborohgh:—250 bundles G c she
From Portsaid:—200 bags almonds.
S S Oomra from Australia. Agents B I S N Co Ltd.
From Newcastle—3709 tons coal.
From Melbourne—20 bags wool, 230 cases jam, 85 cases dripping, 13 sacks blue pears 20 cases fruits assorts 20 cases fruits apricots 20 cases fruits rassoury 35 cases choice peaches 91 cks tallow, 19 pakg tallow, 158 cases apricots, 168 cases pears 168 ck mutton tallow.
From Sydney—52 pipes tallow 3 ck. tallow 455 cases jam.
From Adelaide—164 pkgs tallow.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 6.
S S Caledonia for London—4 bundles lamb skin, A S usuf, 10 cases dry casing S M H Kadar Baksh Ltd. 200 cwt kismis M Jufferemy; 20 cwt cardamom, M Jufferemy; 80 cwt, M O P shells, M Jufferemy; 300 bales m deer horns, G Suchedis; 1 case red saltans, R Jurandas and Co;
S S Olympia for Liverpool—205 bales m wool raw M Nishim; 36 bales wool, Cox's Shipping Agency; 72 bales raw wool, L. Abumeath and Co; 100 bales dry cotton waste, K Visvan and Co; 400 cwt. myrabolam P Mathrradas and Co; 4400 cwt Mowra seed, C Jivanlal; 740 bag yellow metal, C Jivanlal; 2800 cwt. myrabolam C Jivanlal; 250 bags m wool David Sassoon and Co; 550 bags m cotton, H Rambhughat and Co.; 250 bags wool, B Hurbhan and Co; 51 bags wool, D Koomchand; 5000 cwt Rape seed, Rally Bros; 500 cwt. dhil seed, A Dwist;
For Manchester—87 cwt. bem, A G H Ghurjti
For Marseilles—9000 cwt castor seed, Rally Bros; 1500 cwt mustard, A Durst; 200 cwt corriondar, A Durst; 200 cwt cummin, A Durst; 1000 cwt castor A Durst;
For Glasgow—2000 cwt white pots Straw and Co; 200 cwt myrabolam P Mathrradas and Co; C C bags m yellow metal C Jivanlal and Co.
S S Brock Town for Hamburg—110 bags In. cotton raw Birla Brothers; 185 bales In. cotton raw K Visvanan and Co; 277 bales In. cotton fly K Vi ram and Co; 720 bales In. cotton Valkart Bithurs, 1000 cwt cwt seed Rally Bros.

A correspondent from Wadhwan writes:—

Seth Narayandas Thackersey Moolji, the well-known merchant and mill-owner of Bombay who has been here with his daughter for a change, has contributed a donation of Rs. 50,000 towards the cost of building a high school and hostel bearing his and his deceased daughter Ratanbai's names respectively to supply a longfelt want of Wadhwan Civil Station.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

	Sales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	—
„ Sales of East Indian	—
„ Import	500

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

Advanced early on bullish Government ginners, export and declined later partially and under scalping.

Mid. Americans	—
Egyptian F. G. F. spot	
Quiet.	14 64
New York, 11 a.m. Sales	17 70
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Jan.	14·86
Mar.	14·91
May.	14· 3
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.	14.38
Mar.	14·93

OPENING PRICES.

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

Months	To-day's prices.
December	13·94—·10
January	13·84—·11
February	13 2 ·14
March	13.64—·1
April	13.54—·1
May	13.48—·10
June	13. 3—·09
July	13·29—·0
August	13·08—·09
September	12· —·05
Oct	12.5· ·0
Nov.	12·4—·07

Tone :—Quiet.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool Dec. 5th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES.

Months	To-day's Price.
Dec.	—
Jan.	13·86—·09
Feb.	—
Mar.	13·66—·09
April	—
May	13·51—·08
June	—
July	13.33—·05
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Egyptians—Jan.	17·00
„ Mar.	17··5
„ May	17·58
„ July	11·60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Dec. 5th.

M. G. Bengal	Good	7·0
„ „	Fully Good	8·20
„ „	Fine	8·60
Showranee	No. 1 Oomra, Good	1·.5
„ „	Fully Good	10·65
„ „	Fine	11·05
M. G. Broach,	Good	12·10
„ „	Fully Good	12·60
„ „	Fine	13·00
M. G. Sinds	Good	7·7
„ „	Fully Good	8·10
„ „	Fine	8·50

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Dec 5th.

Months	To-day's prices
Dec.	16.95—23
Jan.	18 95—2·
February	17 10 23
March	17·20—2
April	17·26— 8
May	17·4 — 8
June	17·45
July	17·55— 8

Manchester Market—No Change but there is small demand. Yarns:—Dull and easier.

AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, Dec. 5th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		32
„ Exports to Great Britain		10 0
„ to Continent		18, ·0
Futures at New York	Dec.	24 35—53
„ „ „	Jan.	24.35 55
„ „ „	March	24· 47—··
„ „ „	May	24· 0—··
Spot Cotton at New York		·4.·—55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		24 30— 0
Futures at New Orleans	March	24·0 —··
„ „	May	23·50—2·
Rair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		1
Lomand Rio		—
Silver Commercial U. S. mined		99 5 8
Do Foreign		64 7/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec. 5th.

	To-days rates.
	Dec. 24 5
Cotton Del. M.U. G.O.G.	Jan. 24 34
Liverpool	March 24 4
	May. 24 ·0

Liverpool, Dec. 5th

Futures at New York	Jan.	13 84
	Mar.	13 64
	May	13 9
	July	13 ·9

London, Dec 5th

Telegraphic Transfers	1 4 quiet.
Bar Gold.	£ 4-10-10 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/16 steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London Dec 5th

Bankers 3 per cent.	89
Bar Silver Spot	32 7/16
„ „ 3 months hence	32 7/16

Closing Tone of silver :—Indian bazaars bought steady

Discount rate of Bangkok note	3
3 per cent since Feb. 1921.	
Interest day to day loans	1 1
„ 7 day market loans	1 1/2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Dec. 5th

WHEAT

Rosario Santa Fe—32 1/2	—
Barletta Russo 63 lbs. Jan Feb	
Sellers.	47/9
Manitoba 62 lbs. Jan-Feb. Paid	46
Karachi Barley Nov Dec Sellers	51 6
Wheat Choice White per 480 lbs. C.I.F. Dec Jan.	42 6
Wheat Red Karachi 480 lbs. Dec. Jan Sellers.	5· 9

Tone—Dull.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£ 18 1/4
Hongkong	117 1/2
National	42 1/2
and O. Banking Corporation	14
Eastern Bank	£ 1 1/4

SEEDS.

RAPESEED, Real Bold Jan.-Feb. nominal	£ 16 1/2
RAPESEED Yellow Guzerat per ton	—
LINSEED, Argentine Dec.-Jan. Sellers	£ 16 5/8
RAPESEED Brown, CawnporeJan-Feb, per ton sellers quciet	£ 16
LINSEED Bombay Nov-Dec. Nominal	£ 20
Tone of Linseed—	
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec-Jan. Buyers	£ 8 7/8
KORIA RAPESEED—Jan.-Feb. Quieted Harder	£ 16 3/4

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£5 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£2 1/4
Copper Braziers	£2
Yellow Metal	£
Hard Spelter	£ 28
Corrugated Sheets	£ 17 3/8

WAR LOANS. ETC.

Funding Loans 4½ 1960/90	£86 1/2—1/4
Victory Bonds 4½	£ 88 5/8—1/4
War loan 5½ 1929/47	99 1/2—1/8
Consols 2 1/2 %	56 1/4×d—1/8
Japan Paper 3 /2%	37—
Indian Stock 3 1/2 % (Sterling Loan)	63 1/2×d—
Govt. Securities 3% per cent. Indian Loan	54 3/4×d— £ 111

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan.-Feb.	13 3/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Dec. buyers firmer	14 3/8
Freights to Coast—Cardiff to Bombay	14/6

JAVA SUGAR.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec-Jan. Sellers	20/3
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Jan-Mar. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Dec Jan. Sellers	20/8 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Dec Jan Sellers	20/8 1/2

Tone :—

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

6th December, 1922.

To-day a further drop of 55 points has been reported in New York futures. Liverpool is reported 21 points lower. The American market declined on general liquidation and on poor demand. The market there is unfavourable and looking to the continued lower advices it would not surprise us to see some further depression in the near future. The National Ginners Association giving figures show 9,250,000 Bs. which indicates a crop of 9,650,000 Bales.

In sympathy with further lower advices from Home the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 446 and advanced to Rs. 448 on buying by Offices. On selling by a Japan House the market touched Rs. 447. At this level on general profit taking and buying by Offices the prices improved to Rs. 454, the rate at 4 p.m. being Rs. 450. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 449. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 450 and closed at Rs. 454. Fine M.G. Oomra Decr./January opened Rs. 397. At the commencement of the session Japanese Houses were sellers which caused the market to decline to Rs. 395. The prices then fluctuated within a range of a couple of rupees and the rate at 4 p.m. ruled Rs. 396. Fine March Oomra opened at Rs. 397 and advanced to Rs. 399 on buying by Japan Houses, and the rate at 4 p.m. was Rs. 398. Oomra Decr./January is at a discount of Rs. 2 compared with the March rate. F.G. M.G. Bengal Decr./January was Rs. 323/4 whilst March was Rs. 329/30 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday and the business done was small.

To-day's tenders are as follows.

Fine M.G. Oomra nil

F.G. M.G. Bengal 100 Bs.

Upto-date only 200 Bs. Bengal are tendered.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

Bombay, Dec. 6th.

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	Apl./May.	450 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	326
F. G. Bengal	March	331
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	398
Fine Oomera	March.	400

B. I. O. A. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6th

		Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May	449
Fully Good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	326
Fully „ „	March	331
Fine Oomra	Dec.-Jan.	396
Fine Oomra	March	399

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec. 6th.

Description.	Super-fine	F Good	Good	Fine
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	375	360	340	325
M. G. Oomra No 4	435	420	405	—
M. G. Central P. No 1.	470	455	440	—
F. G. Central P. No 2	455	440	425	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Dec, 1922.

Cotton	15,253 Bales.
Wheat	6,830 Cwts.
Linseed	1,697 „
Rape, etc	292 „
Ingeliyseed	3,475 „
Poppyseed	Nil. „
Groundnuts	824 „
Castorseed	138 „
Rice	6,191 „
Myrabolams	2,803 „
Jowari	25,487 „
Sundries	20 „
Hides	466 „
Jaggery	5,041 „
Wool	44 „
Sundries	823 „
Piece goods	2,436 „
Coal	308 Tons.

PATEL BROTHERS REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 25 to 22 points down.

We have received the folowing cable from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool, dated the 5th Inst.

National Ginners Association ginning figures 9,250,000 Bales, indicates a crop of 9,650,000. New York market declined on general liquidation, stop loss orders being reached, and on small demand."

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Dec. 6.

Bars Gold Ready, Rs. 25-14-9.
Bars Gold forward, 25-14-9.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement, 25-13-9.
Bars Silver ready, 83-2-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement, 83-0-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement, 82-14-0.

EXCHANGE.

D. C. Rate—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 27/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 7/8.
On London—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/3 7/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/3 29/32.
Bank's buying 3M/st D. A. 1/4 3/32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/3 15/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/3 31/32.
Tone of Exchange :—Quiet Market.
On Paris—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 420.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 440.
Bank's buying D. D. 430.
On Japan—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 161½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. 156½.
On Hongkong—
Bank's selling D. D. 181.
On Shanghai—
Bank's selling D. D. 244.
On Singapore—
Bank's selling D. D. 178.
On New York—
Bank's selling D. D. 324.
London Gold ready, sh. 90-10.
London Silver ready, d. 32-7.
London Silver forward, d. 32-1.
Tone of silver—Quiet but steady, India buying for immediate shipment, America and Continent sold.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange :— $ 4.55-1/8.
French Exchange, Frcs. 65.00.
Swiss Exchange, Frcs. 24.10.
Belgium Exchange, Frcs. 70.60.
Italian Exchange, Liras. 91.90.
German Exchange, Mrks. 38,000.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper, Rs. 83/8.
3 per cent. War Loan, 64/8.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 98.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1923, 100/8.
5½ per cent. War Bonus due 1928, 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926, 100/6.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932, 100/10.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935, 104/4.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974, 67.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930, 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974, 67.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49, 95.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 67.

SHARES.

Market was flat with small business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange :—

BANKS.

Imperial 1355, Tata Bank 15/4, India 97, Central 33/4 and Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2300, Alliance 230, Apollo 47/8, Birla Mills 52/8, By-Cotton 840, By-Dyeing 1182/8, Bradbury 950, Century 577/8, Cent-India 3360, Colaba Land 1750, Coorla 155xd, Crescent 392/8, Edw. Sassoon 365, Elphinston 96/4, Fazulbhoy 1060, Gokak, 201/4, Ind-Bleaching 206/4, Ind-Malwa 592/8, Jamshed Mfg. 290, Kastoorchand 660, Kohinoor 1695, Luxmi Cotton 4450, Madhowji 330, M. Petit 3700, Meyer Sassoon 215, Morarji, 5025, New Great 542/8, New City 500, Morarji, 5025, New 845, Phoenix 730, Shapurji 193/12, Simplex 477/8, Swan, 920, Swadeshi 3175, Tata Mill 810 and Vishnu Cotton 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 365, B. Burma 442/8, B. Burma N. I. 126/4, B. Tram 102/8, B. Steam 147/8, B. Flour 1450, Bundi Cement 28, Ind-Cement 205, Katni Ord. 210, Katni Defd. 1035, New India 16, Shivrajpur 29, Tata Iron Ord. 37/8, Tata Iron Defd. 92/8, Tata Hydro 745, Tata Oil 25 and Scindia Steam 6/10.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Dec 6th.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-3-7/8
Bank Demand	1-3-7/8
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4-3/32
Fcs. Demand	420
American Dollars	334
Hongkong Dollars	178
Shanghai	244
Japan	16/3/4
Singapore	178
Market steady	

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

Week ending 2nd December 1922 :—The total mortality 773 was 59 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.31. These figures compare favourably with those of the corresponding week of 1921 when the mortality was 866 and death-rate 45.96, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1917-1921) when the average mortality was 728 and death-rate 38.65.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 10 and that from the diseases of the Respiratory System 245 as against 5 and 194 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 174 were among infants under one year of age; 24 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofusil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 2 attacks and 2 deaths. Plague caused 8 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 434.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1922.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 12 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.937inches.
Temperature of Air	78.5 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71.6 „
Dew Point	68.5 „
Relative humidity of Air	0.720 „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.6 „
Maximum temperature of Air	86.9 „
Minimum temperature of Air	71.9 „
General diretion of wind from mid-night to midnight	E,ENE,NNW
Movement of wind from m night to midnight	11 mile

CAUSE LIST.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

THURSDAY, 7th December, 1922.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3126-22—Matubhai J and M, Venilal Vijbhukhandas v Surajmal Sangram and others, Dabholker and Co., M V Gokhale.

811-12—Soonderdas and Co, Ardshir Jiwanji Mistry, Daulatram Fakirchand, Jansetji K and D.

LONG CAUSES.

961-21—Matubhai J and M, Champaklal Gopalbhai and others v The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., Craigie B and C, Payne and Co.

3062-19—Tyabji D and Co., Nandram Mulchand v Wamanrao Kamkrisson Divrekar and another, Dikshat M and Co.

2958-19—Mulla and M. Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Haridas Khirji and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

1440-21—Payne and Co, Namrojally Hirji, Khalid Samsudin Anmari and anr., Rustomji and G.

1260-21—Dubash and Co, Ebrahim Haji Moti-Chimanlal Chhotalal and anr, Malvi H R and Co.

3152-20—Jamshetji R and D, Chhotalal Hotichand Shah Karsondas Kalidas Ghia, N C Dalal and Co.

1131/14902-20—Mehta L and Co, Dayal Tohan and anr. Manckchand Jaychand and and anr. M B Chothia.

3269-20—Khunderao L and M, Jorup Jethaji and Co, Vithaldas Damoder, Dabholkor and Co.

3415-20—Payne and Co, Pritamdas Tricumdas v Gulam Huseln Nansey Cassum, Tha koredas and D.

3398-20—Andrade and Co, Aloixo Sentana Lobo, L G Bedford, Manilal and K.

3429-20—Tyabji D and C, Radhakison Ramchandra, Chunilal Kamnath, Sabnis and G

3128-20—Madhowji and Co, Jamnadas Narsey, Ginning and Printing Co. Ltd. Markandayan Sobharam and others Jehangir M and S.

3386-20—Merwanji K and Co, Laxminarayan Kissongopal, Bansidhar Sobharam and others, Purshotamrai and C, Dabholker and C.

3391-20—Merwanji K and, Rai Bahadur Kalianmal Trilokchand, Abdul Latiff Haji Ahmed and anr, Payne and Co, Mantri and Co.

1611/20777-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rai Bahadur Jivandas Raja Goculdas and anr. Koovrbhai Umersey, Dubash and co.

3448-20—Bhimji and Co., Nanee N Bharucha and anr, Deoji Umersey, Little and Co

3184-20—Kanga and S. Shankerlal Girdharlal, Shankerlingam Chetty and others, Amin and D.

3157-20—Unwalla P and P, Jamshetji Framji Acharya and anr. Maneckji Merwanji, Engineer and others, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3499-20—Jehangir and S, Manomedally Abulalli Rajkotwalla, Mahomedally Abdul Husein Gogiawalla, Chitnis K and M.

3532-20—Khandwalla and Co—Narandas Anandlal, Jesingbhai Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

3569-20—Edgelam G W and Co, Sale Mahomed Umar Dossal, Shaw Wallace and Co. Little and Co.

3570-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, Ramchandra Narsingrao Kadam and anr, Shamrao M & H

3721-20—Shamrao M and H, Atmaram Tunaji, Ramchandra Sakharam Sawant, N C Dalal and Co.

3571-20—Mulla and M, E K Palia, Messrs Skippers and Co., Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1694-22—Vachha and Co, Devidas Purshotam and Co, Tribhovandas Devidas, Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

(In Division Court No. 40.)

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

3542-21—Mirza and M, Wilhelmina Codd, Bertu Elijat Codd, Payne and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1693-22—Ramanlal and Co, Albert Cabral v Pascoal Rodrigues and anr, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

612-12—Mantri and Co, Bai Ratanbai widow v Valli Mahomed Abdulla and anr, Judah and S.

1135-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Eastern United Assurance Co Ltd v Jetha Dewji Nagdu and anr, Mulji Th and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2685-22—Payne and Co, Shivdas Mulchand v Nanalal Parbhuram, Mulji Th and Co.

2382-20—Daphtary F. and D, Charles Perrett v. Gerard Wilson, Payne and Co.

2297-22—Purtanand and C, Vithalji Jethabhai v Sukhlal Monji, Shah and C.

1936-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Mercantile Bank of India Ltd v Fazalbhai Jumnabhai and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1380-22—N C Dalal and Co, The International Banking Corporation v Fazalbhai Jumabhoy and Co, Wadia G and Co.

1396-22—N C Dalal and Co, The Eastern Bank Ltd v Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhai and others

1916-20—Madhavji and Co, K N Choksey and Co. v Bhimji Khimji, Mehta L and Co

2194-20—M B Chothia, Davashanker Lakhminarayan v. M. Esoofali and Sons, Payne and Co.

2459-20—Wadia G and Co, Gangaram Assaram, Ganpat Karnaji and others, Mehta L and Co.

1580-22—Craigie B and Co., Millers Timber and Trading Co., Ltd., Haji Bacher Varaya and Sons, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS.)

3778-22—Patell and E., Shiwjirsm Ramnath, Surajmal Vyats, Dubash and Co.

ADJOURNED MOTION.

3226-20—M B Chothia and Co, Chowe Kahum Kaloli Tarmat, Ahmed Ismail and others, Dharamsey and Co.

SHORT CAUSE (RENT SUITS)

3328-22—Ardeshir H D and Co. Munshi Mahomedalli Doongeker and others. Shiaveese D Davar Vachha and Co.

3348-22—Payne and Co, Dwarkadas Jekisondas, Naramji Boodilal and Co, Malvi M R and Co, Craigie B and C,.

3349-22—Jamshetji R and D Kursetji Framji Dala S J Abbott Craigie B and C.

3356-22—Nanu H and Co, Krishnarao Raghoba Balakrishna Harischandra Jookes and others Mansukhlal H M and Co.

3404-22—Manchersham and N Gulamalj G. Abherchand and another Hussain Miya and others.

3603-22—Matubhai J and M Abdula Miya Haji Miya Ahmed Khandavai Vithaldas Cursondas Tyabji D and Co.

1121-22—Bhaishanker K and G Sukhanraj Lalchand and others Meghji Khoda and others.

1270-22—Dastur and Co John Santon Dias and other Behramji Dossabhai Pochaji and others Payne and Co. Jamshetji and D.

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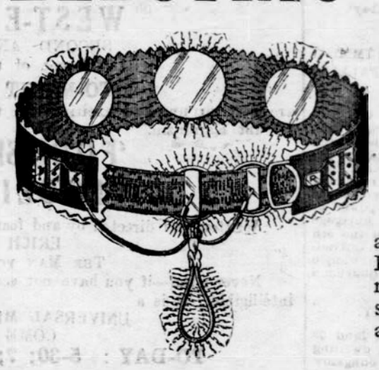

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24441-22—Dubash and Co, Bai Kashi widow, Bai Gulab widow and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In Division Court No. 43.

FOR DECREE ON ADJUSTMENT.

1826-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Deosey Sarang, Jimraj Deochand and others, Purnan and C and J, Cuwalla P and P.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

5107-21—Mansukhlal H M and Co, Shrikrishna Dinanath Dandekar v Jerup Teja and ors, Dhabholkar and Co.

REFERENCE.

L A Reference—8-22—J C G Bowen, In Re Government, Balaram Ganpatrao and others, Jehangir and S, Thakoredas and D, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2495-22—Jehangir and S, Gulamalli Noorbhai, Nichaldas and Co and anr, Dikshit M and Co.

4352-22—Purshotamrai and Co, Dharamdas Nagardas, S R Shirgaoker and anr. Madhowji and Co, Thakoredas and Co

3495-22—Little and Co, Shaw Wallace and Co, Simon & Motilal, Judah and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3859-21Wadia G and Co, R Sankhavi and Co, J F Karaka and Co, Little and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

(In Division Court No. 49.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE.

5228-21—Smethan B and L, Sorabji Pestonji Gandhy and Sons, Currimbhoy Jalbhay and anr, Khanderao L and M.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

4734-2Litle and Co, The Autogenous Welding and Repair Works, Maneckshaw Framji Mistry, Pandit and Co

3389-20—Captain and V Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

4477-22—Merwanji K and Co, Bai Pirojbhai widow and others, Chhaganlal Shivlal, Vachha and Co.

663-22—Captain and V Gordhandas Trivhowandas Mangaldas Kissondas Tribhomandas Mangaldas Payne and Co.

2017-21—Payne and Co Kissondas Tribhomandas Mangaldas Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas Captain and V.

4647-12—Purushotamrai and Co Girdharkishore and another Jinabhai Chaganlal Dallal Dallas and and Co

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

in the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT ORDER OF REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

1537-22—The Indo-British Co., Ltd. The Pioneer Rubber and Industrial Co., Ltd, and and anr. Panye and Co, Amarchand.

2857-22—Amarchand and M., Bhagwandas Ruchand, The Pioneer Rubber Co, Ltd, Payne and Co.

In the Division Court No. 43.

LONG CAUSES.

4503-22—Little and Co, Olive Compas and anr. W Cameron, Craigie B and Co.

1977-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias, Ardeshir Khodalal Hakim, Mirza and M.

3653-22—Soonderdas and Co, Elisha Hayward Elias, Ardshir Khdadad Hakim, Mirza and M.

1230-20—Tyabji D and Co, Lumba Hakmaji and anr. Vardhman Jetsy and Co and others, Payne and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

1513-22—Malvi M K and Co, Bai Sunderbai widow, Kamji Jugjiwan and others, Mulji Th and Co.

3312-22—Mansuklal H M and Co. Manganlal Parbhudas, Ramchhoddas Harivalabh and Co. Jamshetji R and D.

4038-22—Khambatta and Co, Vanechand Lalchand and others, Mulji Keshowram and others, Mulji Th and Co., Khambatta and Co.

2143-20—Dallas and Co. Kanji Premji, Krishnaji Keshrimal Payne and Co.

2149-20—Dallas and Co, Kanji Premji, Krishnaji Keshrimal, Payne and Co.

2646-19—Amarchand and M. Gordhandas Nathalal, Jugmohandas Hunsraj, Payne and Co.

777-18—Shamrao M and H, Dulsidas Juglivandas, Mahomd Essak Haji Abdulla Nurani, Matubhai J and M

2699-19—Unwalla P and P, Liladhar Jiwandas, Jamnabaimidam and others, Pereira and V.

1118-19—Amin and D, Bhogilal Amratlal, Husseinabhai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

2623-20—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Shah Fulchand Premaji, Mulla and M.

4021-22—Craigieu B and C, Arthur and Co. (Export) Ltd, Noormahomed Abba, Ardeshir H D and Co.

3554-22—Dabholker and Co, Doongersey Nathu, Khuverji Khaisey, and anr. Captain and V, Shamrao M and H

3236-20—N C Dalal and Co, Manilal Rattanchand, Hiralal P Pomwalla, Kaghwaya N and C.

2997-19—Amin and D, Nathalal Chhaganlal and Co, Vallabhdas Hirji, Bhaishankar K and G.

3278-20—Merwanji K and Co, Vallimahomed Peermahomed, Papulal Iswardas.

2551-51-49—Merwanji K and Co, Sewanbilal Bhoolal, Gosdhandas Ishwardas, Hiralal T and Co.

3705-20—Edgelow G W and Co, Jusob Peermahomed and Co, Salemahomed Hassam.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" CONTEMPT CASE.

FINED RS. 5,000.

The Government of Bombay
vs.
Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall (Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle").

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman MacLeod and Mr. Justice Crump).

The judgment in the "Bombay Chronicle" contempt case was delivered by Their Lordships yesterday. The facts of the case have already appeared in these columns.

The Chief Justice in delivering the judgment observed:—

"On the 13th November 1922 a rule was issued at the instance of the Government of Bombay against the respondent as Editor, Printer, and Publisher of the "Bombay Chronicle" to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court in respect of the publication of an article headed 'En Passant,' containing the paragraph 'Long live our judges' in the Sunday issue of the paper of the 8th October 1922.

The respondent published an apology in the issue of the paper of the 11th October characterising the paragraph as highly objectionable and apologizing the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court for the offensive expressions it contained and for the appearance of such a paragraph in his paper as the result of defective supervision due to illness. A copy of the paper containing the apology was sent to the Prothonotary for the information of the Chief Justice and Judges and came before us in due course. In the affidavit filed in showing cause against the rule, the respondent said he knew of the publication of the article in the paper after it was printed therein. On Saturday the 7th October, he was in his office till about 8 p.m. until when the proof of the article was not received by him for perusal. He left office for dinner and in the ordinary course he could have returned to office about 10 p.m. but he felt tired and exhausted he did not go back to office. He had had a serious illness. The suggestion in the affidavit that if we had seen the apology we could not have granted the rule was singularly ill-advised, as a copy of the apology was annexed to the petition of the Government Pleader. The offensive and objectionable nature of the allegations against the judges in the paragraph referred to in the petition having been admitted the only question which remains is what order should be made on the rule. We demur entirely to the veiled suggestion in the respondent's affidavit that the publication of an apology meant necessarily to be sufficient satisfaction for the contempt committed. In his case at any rate it was necessary that the respondent should be called upon to appear before us. Then it was unfortunate for the respondent that this was the fifth occasion during the last 3½ years on which we have had to complain of matter published in the "Bombay Chronicle." On the first two occasions we were satisfied with an apology without ordering the then Editor to appear before us in Court.

"On the 9th June 1922, a rule was issued against the present respondent with regard to an article headed "The Malegaon Appeals." And on the 10th June another rule was issued with regard to an article headed "British Justice." In his affidavit on the first rule the respondent contended that he had done nothing beyond offering reasonable criticism of the judgment of the Division Bench and pointed out what the public opinion in the country expected of the High Court for whom he never intended to show disrespect. The Acting Chief Justice in his judgment on the 20th September described the article in question in the following words. 'We have understood the article and the affidavit in the light of the argument before us. I am prepared to concede that the article does not constitute a personal abuse of the Judges such as we find for instant in Reg vs. Gray or in re N. C. Kelkar 33 Bom. 240 nor does the article contain any comprehensive condemnation of courts including this court and British justice as is to be found in the recent case of in re Satyabodha. Taking the article as a whole and making due allowance for the style, the view point, and the possible political bias of a journalist, I find it difficult to avoid the conclusion that the article does attribte improper motives and political bias to the judges in upholding the several convictions.—The article would, as a whole, leave on the mind of an ordinary reader the clear impression that injustice had been deliberately done on political grounds to some of the accused who were apparently innocent, in other words it attributes judicial dishonesty to the judges. The court then imposed a fine of Rs. 200 without costs.

"In his affidavit on the second rule the respondent said he knew of the publication in the "Chronicle" of the article complained of, after it was printed therein. It was impossible for him as Editor of the paper personally to supervise everything that go out into the paper every day. If he had seen the article in question he would not have passed it for publication. It was published through a mistake of the Assistant Editor and he was sorry for the publication. Neither he nor the Assistant Editor meant any disrespect to the court. When the rule came on for hearing the court considered that the statement in the affidavit under the circumstances a reasonable explanation of the manner in which the extract came to be published without his knowledge, and discharged the rule.

"It cannot be suggested for a moment that the court has not treated the Editor of the "Chronicle" with the greatest leniency, which appears to me, I must regret to say, to have been entirely misunderstood. The respondent charged with commenting, on pending proceedings, says 'You can't expect me to supervise everything that goes into the paper' and he is discharged. The respondent accuses the judges of judicial dishonesty and he is fined Rs. 200 without costs. The paragraph now before us evidently refers to these two proceedings for contempt, for it begins, "speaking of contempt of court" though there was no previous reference to the subject. The object of the writer was to convey to his reader the idea that the judges were the creatures of the Executive. This is not a criticism on a pronouncement of the Judges in a particular case. It is a sweeping assertion of a violent character against all Judges in India. Entirely accepting the respondent's statement that the article in question was very far from being in accordance with his policy or views, with the remark that he could hardly have said less and might well have expressed himself more directly and still the responsibility for the publication of the objectionable matter must rest with him. The same excuse which secured his discharge in September will hardly avail him again. He had had his warning that it was eminently necessary either that he should revise the paper himself before it went to press, or that he should have a responsible person in his staff whose duty it was to put before the Editor any questionable matter. If the impression is abroad that the grossest libel on the Judges can be justified with impunity, provided an apology is offered then it is time that such an impression should be removed. An ignorant public is far more likely to believe the imputation and discard the apology as was said by Crump J. on the last rule against the respondent 'It is impossible to prevent the public to be poisoned with such culmunnies as these. In a country such as this where more importance is attached to the printed word than perhaps it at times deserves, it would be difficult for the average reader to read the language used without conceiving grave doubt as to the integrity and impartiality of the judges of this Court. Therefore in the interest of the administration of justice the Court cannot overlook this contempt. The imposition of a nominal fine has been found to be useless. The ink was hardly dry on that judgment before the offence was repeated. If an individual had been libelled the substantial sum would have been awarded for damages on the principle that a newspaper should not be tempted to increase its profits by encroaching on private rights. We are now acting in defence of public rights, the respondent must pay a fine of Rs. 5,000 and the costs of the rule. We allow a week for the payment of fine."

Justice Crump observed:—

"So far as principles go I have nothing to add to what I have said in my judgment of September 1922. The article now in question is plainly a contempt and in view of the past record of this paper I agree that the time for leniency is gone. In the last cases we dealt leniently with the offence because it was apparent to us that the true limitations on criticism of this nature were imperfectly understood, and we hoped that the result of our order would be that such criticism would be confined within its proper limits. The result has not been achieved. The apology in the present case cannot be accepted. It is not the first instance of carelesss supervision and an apology does not remedy the evil caused by publication of the objectionable matter. If, as I have already pointed out, we act in the interests of the administration of justice it is clear that while an apology may be to some extent a reparation on the part of the offender, it cannot overtake and counteract the mischief already done by the original publication. Where the publication is due to a repetition of negligence which has been condoned in the past, an apology becomes little more than an idle form. I agree in the order proposed."

The Advocate-General with the Government Pleader appeared for the Government of Bombay; Mr. G. N. Thakore instructed by Mr. Hiralal M. Mehta of Messrs. Malvi and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle."

MUSIC CONFERENCE OF GANDHARVA MAHA VIDYALAYA.

The Fifth Music Conference of Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held on Wednesday evening at the Shri Ram Chowk Mr. K. P. Khadilker presiding. There was a large gathering of professors and delegates from different parts of India. After a programme of music was gone through Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale the chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of welcoming the delegates said:—

Music had a very high place in ancient times. It was specially used for devotional songs. There may be very few singers at that time but they were perfect in their art. Since the introduction of dancing girls in Court Darbars the status of Music came to a lower level. Even then the persons of the type of Tansane and others had tried to keep up the high level of the art, it deserved. During the Maratha period the stirring songs of the Shahirs were the source of inspiring the courage and the marshall spirit in Marathas. The appearance of Pandit Vishnu Digamber in the city and his subsequent spread of devotional music with his competent associates, has gvien a stimulus, not only to the men but to the women of respectable class especially. If there is any special characteristic of this institution it has a right claim of being the first institution of its kind of reviving he art of Music and given to it a wholesome and devotional turn, tris Conference will I trust stimulate the activities of various musical bodies in India and I heartily welcome all who have taken the trouble to come here and take part in the deliberation with a view to further the interest of this institution.

On the motion of Dr. Velkar seconded by Mr. B. G. Kher, Mr. Khadilker was elected president who in a lengthy speech traced the history of the Indian Music and said with the downfall of the Mogul dynasty also followed the downfall of the Indian Music. He was glad to see the Indian Music uplifted by the efforts of Pandit Vishnu Digamber. The Indian musicians depended upon their profession for their bread so did the other professions with the exception that whereas other professions were extensively patronized the Indian musicians did not get adequate support which they richly deserved. Finally he wished hearty success to the fifth Conference and hoped that it would still further uplift the art for the benefit of the country and civilization of the world.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 6.

Business on the whole has been more active. In cotton shares there is still the same lack of interest apparent that has been the feature of the section for some months. Jute shew more activity but with a weaker hessian market. The Bears operated strongly at the close prices shewing an all round decline. In the coal section Samla Govindpur and Samla Ramnagore found a few buyers although generally speaking most of the interest manifested a week ago has disappeared. They are quieter but steady with only a limited business. In miscellaneous the Marshalls met with a good enquiry at advancing rates. Government securities were steady with a fair turnover. The following were the closing quotations.

Government securities:—5 per cent. War Loan 1945-55 90/2 s.i., 6 per cent bonds 1927 100/14 s i., 6 per cent. bonds 1930 100/14 s i., 6 per cent. bonds 1931 100/12 s i., 6 per cent. bonds 1932 100/15 s i.,

Banks:— Allahabad Bank ordy. 275 do pref. 90. Calcutta Industrial Bank 6/4 disc. Imperial Bank (fully paid) 1338, do (conty) 338,

Cotton:—Bengal Nagpore Cotton 336. Dunlop:—Birla 6/10 s I. Cheviot 199, Howrah bar 220, Kesoram 10.

44/10, do (pref.) 99 x d. Kanknarrah 450 s i, Lansdowne 265 s i, Naihati 320 s i, Orient 160 Reliance 45 s i, Union (pref) 99 x d, Waverly 10.

Coal:—Baraboni 16/12, Bilbera 6/12. Bursakur 36/12, Katras Jherriah 108, Nazira 8/8, Raneegunge 56/12 e d. Samla Ramnagore 9, Satpukuria and Asansol 5/8.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Lead 3/12. Indian Iron and Sttel 50/4, Marshalls (India) Ltd. 6/12 Peaces Slipway Annas 15, Burma Corporation 4/10, B. I. Corporation ordy. 8/14. Fairyairn Lawson 4/8. Indian Glass Kid 1/6, Hatirkool Oil 4/8, Bengal Paper 28/12 Murree Brewery 156 x. d.

Tea:—Brishnauth 17/12, Tezpore 8.

Exchange:—Bank telegraphic transfer one shilling three and twenty-five thirty-two pence and demand bills one shilling three and fifteen sixteenth pence.

The "Pioneer" says:—At Waziristan good progress is being made with the building of a road to Rajmak. It has been carried forward to Azad Khel, sixteen miles from start and the eleven miles stretch beyond to Razani is well in hand. The final eight miles to Razmak have yet to be completely surveyed.—(A.P.)

The sensational statements in a London newspaper to the effect that the public are to be prepared within the next month or two for another little war in Waziristan are entirely without foundation. The Government of India's policy in Waziristan is one of pacification and the decision to build the road to Razmak was arrived at in accordance with htat policy.—(A.P.)

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING SCHEME.

INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

SIR G. LLOYD'S REPLY TO CRITICS.

The inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Industrial Housing Scheme at Worli was performed, yesterday evening by His Excellency Sir George Lloyd. About twenty chawls for the labouring classes have already been erected by the Development Department on the Worli Road, at its junction with Haines Road and Fergusson Road. These chawls are built of reinforced concrete. Each room is 16 feet by 10 feet, and the space is just sufficient for a family.

The proceedings commenced with a speech by Sir Lawless Hepper, Director of Development, explaining the progress, made so far, with the expansion of the city and with chawl-building.

Sir Lawless Hepper said that "the programme adopted, provides for the completion of 15 chawls in the first year; 45 in the second; 75 in the third; 90 in the fourth; and 100 in each of the remaining four years.

Of the 50,000 tenements, about 34,000 are to be built on land which the Improvement Trust hope to be able to provide in their various schemes, the remainder being constructed on ground to be acquired by the Directorate, or to be reclaimed in the North East of the Island. At the present time the Improvement Trust have made over to the Directorate at Naigaum and Worli, land which will accommodate 1636 chawls, whilst the Directorate has acquired property at DeLisle Road sufficient for 33. In these three areas 196 blocks, or 15,680 tenements, are either under construction by departmental agency, or have been let out o contract. Apart from smaller areas, the Dharavi and Sewri-Wadala schemes of the Improvement Trust are expected to provide accommodation for 7200 and 6400 tenements respectively; but it is on this site, at Worli, that the largest compact industrial settlement will be formed; comprising, it is expected, some 13,000 tenements capable of housing a population of about 65,000. The land on which these tenements are now being built was formerly a low lying swamp, and it is due to the enterprise and foresight of the Bombay City Improvement Trust that, in connection with their great scheme for the development of the Worli hill site as a high class residential suburb it has been possible by filling to make this area available at low cost, for housing the poorer classes."

After delivering the speech he handed His Excellency an oblong piece of silver plate having a fine picture of the chawls.

Sir George Lloyd said in the course of his speech:—

"The development of Bombay which is now in progress affords to my mind an admirable example of what can be achieved by working in the spirit of co-operation which it has always been my settled policy to foster. Here you have the first fruits of a scheme which has been and could only have been carried out with the fullest co-operation between Government the Municipality, the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust, and last but not least the people of Bombay. There have not been wanting occasionally people who have attempted to make ill-feeling between Government and the local bodies, but the tasks that unite us are so great and the desire to work in harmony so strong that I am confident that we shall maintain the fine relations that exist at present. The scheme is still far from complete, but two important stages have been successfully negotiated, the stages of examination and preparation, and we have come here today to receive ocular proof of the commencement of the last and to my mind the most satisfactory stage, the stage of construction.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

Of course we have not succeeded in getting thus far without some criticism, though there has been extremely little, but I desire to deal with some of the points that have been raised in regard to the chawl policy. We have been asked "why we build nothing but these enormous chawls for the working classes." Why, they say, "do you not build little cottages for them?" "Do you not know the people come mostly from the country, where they are accustomed to live in huts in the fields? Would they not greatly prefer a little house with a garden round it." So runs the criticism but it fails to recognise the fact, of which these critics are perhaps unaware, that the Directorate is already investigating the possibility of putting up cottages in those areas where sufficient land is available at a reasonable price. But the critics fail entirely to take account of the facts which we have to face here. If Bombay were a place where land was sold by the square mile or even by the acre, with a network of railways tramways and roads ready to our hand, there might be something in the suggestion that only cottages should be built, but here land is sold not by the acre but by the square yard, and you cannot have working class people living miles away from their work. The suggestion, in short, does not fit in with the physical facts of Bombay Island, and the garden city plan of construction has not been generally adopted not because it has not been thought of but because hard facts have compelled us to reject it.

"I come now to the critics, and for many of them I have the greatest respect. The scientific foundation of the scheme, which we are here to inaugurate to-day, is that the human organism flourishes best in the midst of plenty of light and air, even if some of it is rather hot air; and I believe that very much the same is true of the greater human organism of Government. And so I welcome the light and the fresh air of open criticism, merely pausing to point out that there are two kinds of criticism, one of which is much more valuable than the other. It is almost useless to say you should not have done such a thing on the other hand, it is most useful to find a critic who will say you should have done so and so, and you should take such a course in future. Criticism of that sort, backed with adequate reasons, is always welcome, and I can assure you that it is never allowed to pass unheeded. I have heard it suggested more than once in connection with the Development schemes as a whole that we have not taken the public sufficiently into our confidence.

"EVERY STAGE OF SCHEME HAS BEEN OPEN TO CRITICISM."

I venture to remind such critics however that the broad outlines of our schemes were put plainly before the public before any action of any kind was taken at all. This was done in the Legislative Council which, I think you will agree with me, is the most appropriate place in which Government can expound its proposals to the public of this Presidency, and since then every stage of the schemes has been open to criticism by the same body ,and thus by the public whom it represents. My Government has also taken care to ensure that every detail of the schemes as they progress is promptly published ,and many of you must have seen the very full account of all the activities of the Development Department which has recently been widely distributed to all those who were likely to take an interest in its work. The best way in which a Government can encourage honest and constructive criticism is to take care that it leaves nothing undone to ensure that its critics are at least well informed and I can assure you that the man in the street, if he studies the information that has been published is in a position to know as much about the details of all the schemes as I do myself, or more. But, ladies and gentlemen, there is one critic for whose opinion above all I have the greatest respect, whose opinion I may say is the last word on the subject: in fact it would not be too much to say that by his opinion the whole scheme of industrial housing must stand or fall. Need I say that the critic to whom I now refer is the man for whom these rooms have been built? And what are his views? I cannot say that we fully know them yet, but I can say that his criticism, so far as it can be judged at present, is certainly not unfavourable—and that I think is very gratifying. Already many demands for these rooms have been received: numbers of prospective tenants have been inspecting them and have expressed their satisfaction with the facilities and the space afforded, with the wide air spaces and the water and sanitary arrangements. The only complaint has been that separate bathing accommodation is not provided for each room. This criticism, with which I have very great sympathy, is being carefully considered by the Directorate, and while I think that possibly the separate bath rooms for either sex on each floor will be found by experience to meet all requirements, I shall be glad to learn that this difficulty has been surmounted without adding greatly to the cost of construction. These tenements are not intended, as one local newspaper rather spitefully, as it seems to me, described them, to be "palaces for the poor," but it may be fairly claimed that they represent a great advance on the accommodation already available for our labouring classes. They are being provided moreover at a price which closely approximates the estimate made by the Directorate no less than two years ago, and we are confident that their bulk production is going to reduce costs very considerably."

On the motion of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan, a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to H. E. the Governor.

Their Excellencies, and the visitors, then, inspected the chawls where were on exhibition models, sketches and photographs giving an idea of the various phases of the work which the Development Department are carrying out. The function came to a close after the guests had been entertained at tea.

ECHO OF THE MALABAR DISTURBANCES.

WEALTHY HINDU LANDLORD ACQUITTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Dec. 6.

Yesterday, Mr. L. E. Hurtis, Special Magistrate, Malappuram, disposed of the sensational case, in which Mr. Mannarghat Cheriya Krishnanunni Nayar, a wealthy landlord and President of the Khilafat Committee at Mannarghat, was charged with looting the police station at Mannarghat on the 22nd August 1921. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, along with a mob of over 1,000 Moplahs, looted the police station and carried away guns, cartridges, and swords, and burnt the police uniforms and station records. Four policemen were examined as witnesses for the prosecution, and 19 for the defence, almost all the latter being Government servants. Their evidence went to show that the accused had not participated in looting and that he had tried to pacify the mob. A forester, employed by the Government Forest Department, stated that while at Mannarghat on the date of the occurrence Khan Bahadur Kallady Moidutty Sahib sent for him and offered to pay him anything he wanted if he were to implicate the accused and his uncle. Witness refused to do so. The accused was found "not guilty" and acquitted.

"A MISLEADING STATEMENT."

The Central Khilafat Committee issues the following:—

"We have been informed through the Associated Press that certain so-called, self-styled Ulemas have declared that attending a meeting addressed by a lady is highly objectionable in Islam. This is altogether a wrong and untrue statement. Islam has given greatest privileges to women. Even in the early days of Islam, women fought side by side with men, nursed the wounded and raised the spirit of the depressed Mujahadeen in the hours of trial with their poems and recitals of past glories. Even Amir Moavia had to admit that the prophetic words of Zarqna, a lady follower of Hazrat Ali, greatly inspired the latter's army in the battle of Siffin.

In the time of the first and second Khalifas (may they rest in peace) we find Arab women, riding horses and fighting in the first line when their help was mostly needed in Syria, Egypt, and Persia; and here are a few sycophants who have the audacity to insult our revered old Bi Amman who has courage enough to come out and sacrifice her all for the honour of Islam and the country. If her maligners are brave enough they should come out of the self-imposed 'pardah' and do even 100th part of what Bi Amman is doing."...

KERALA AGAINST COUNCIL ENTRY

(From a Correspondent.)

OTTAPALEM, Dec. 4.

At a meeting of the newly elected Kerala P. C. C. held on the 3rd inst. at Trichur, the Civil Disobedience Committee's report was taken up for consideration. After a full discussion latsing for about two hours, in the course of which more than a dozen members spoke on the subject, the following resolution introduced by Sj. Kesava Menon was adopted by a majority: This Committee deeply regrets the changed attitude with regard to the question of Council entry on the part of some members of the Civil Disobedience Committee and also of some other esteemed leaders outside the Committee and records its emphatic opinion that so far as Council entry is concerned no change in the present Congress programme is at all necessary or called for.

A resolution recommending to the All-India Congress Committee that in view of the fact that for the attainment of the goal of the Congress the co-operation and help of all classes of the people is necessary, the Congress should at its next session resolve to organise the labourers and peasants in the country and to consider and settle suitable measures for raising them from their present position was carried by a majority.

The Mission of Help arrived at Rangoon on the 5th instant from Madras and B'shop Pakenham Walsh from Calcutta. The same day all except Bishop Peterborough and Mrs. Wood left for Maymyo. They were present at a garden party given by the Bishop at Rangoon, at which the Lt.-Governor and Lady Craddock were present.—(A.P.)

ZANZIBAR LETTER.

AN INDIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

(From our Correspondent.)

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 22.

The High Commissioner Sir Robert T. Koryndon, K. C. M., arrived here on the 17th instant from Nairobi *vid* Daressalam where he had been to see if a uniformity of tariffs with Kenya could be arrived at by the Tanganyika Territory Government. The Indian National Association approached the British Resident with a request to present him with an address when they were asked to give a non-political address. The executive of the Association promptly replied that their address could only be political and commercial and all such grievances as they had been labouring under would certainly be placed before the High Commissioner since he has been here on an official visit. After a time, the High Commissioner agreed to receive the address.

TRYING TO DISCREDIT INDIANS.

When the Indian members on the Legislative Council were successful in getting an admission from the Government that the expenses on European education, were so many times higher than on Indian education, notwithstanding that the Indian population was higher and paid most of the taxation, an attempt was made by a European member —Mr. Evans—to discredit Indians. He wished to know whether any control was exercised over the precepts taught in the Indian schools, maintained by Government. The Director of Education replied that the only method of finding out was through his visits of inspection to the schools. All examination papers were sent to him for inspection. With regard to private schools he was very short-staffed and it was almost more than he could do to attend to these schools. The Indian members strongly resented Mr. Evan's insinuations. Mr. Evans explained that the reason of his bringing up the matter was that he had seen the results of some examination papers of students in India which gave an extraordinarily twisted view of the blessings of British rule, and he hoped that there was nothing of the kind going on in Kenya. He was very glad to receive the assurances of the Indian Members on the point.

AN INDIAN STEAMSHIP LINE.

Efforts are made by the Indian merchants to patronize the Khandwani Shipping line. The first ship s. s. "Accra" sailed yesterday for Bombay with more than a hundred Indian passengers and cargo. It is felt that if the management will work the line in business principles the service should prosper immensely. Mr. Narotam's speech on the handicaps of Indian Shiping enterprise and the Government of India's unsympathetic attitude has much stirred the public mind and there are signs that the public will demand from the Government of India immediate effect being given to the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission to render rebates illegal.

The one-sixth cut effected in the salaries of Indian subordinates in Kenya has created apprehension in the minds of the Indian subordinate staff in Tanganayika and Zanzibar. The "Zanzibar Voice" has strongly criticised the action of the Kenya administration. Much apprehension prevails, in regard to the estimates for 1923.

INDIAN BUSINESSMEN MUST WAKE UP.

Many Indian merchants are trying to introduce here Indian Mill industry and Banking, but all their attempts have been rendered futile, by the indifference of Indian bankers and mill-owners.

Zanzibar has Indian currency and there is no apprehension of any such difficulty in regard to business as in Kenya. The South African Union Government has sent a special commission to investigate trade prospects in East Africa, and naturally Indians here are anxious to know why businessmen in India are so indifferent to the interests of their country.

The Alidina Visram High School is now ready and will shortly be opened under Government management at Mombasa.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle, presiding.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner dated 28th of November:—

"I have the honour to say that I propose to try an experiment on one or two roads with a material known as "Glutrin" which has been recommended to me as a good binder and dust layer. I have therefore placed an order with Messrs. K. R. Vacha and Company, the local agents, for about 1,500 gallons of Glutrin at Rs. 2-8-0 per gallon, delivered in Bombay Docks, and as the cost exceeds Rs. 500, I report the matter for the information of the Standing Committee as required by Section 69 (d) of the Municipal Act, and request their sanction under Section 72 (3) of the Act, to the invitation of tenders being dispensed with, Glutrin being a propietary article."

In reply to Dr. R. T. Nariman, the Commissioner said that he had a report from an engineer in Hull, who had tried that material for the past fifteen years and had found it satisfactory. It would, therefore, be not altogether a failure, if they made use of it.

The Committee, after some further discussion, gave the necessary sanction.

ASURI LALASA.

The above play was being staged some time back by the Arya Subodh Natak Mandali; and the Company has come again to Bombay to entertain the public with their plays. The play "Asuri-Lalasa" is to be staged to-night at the Bombay Theatre for the 94th time (during this year). The play has become very popular and there have been repeated requests from the public, to stage the same over and over again. This time the Company has come with their own beautiful scenic effects, which are shown for the first time on the Maharatta stage. Some of their scenes are quite realistic, such as the garden scene with a water-fall in the background and the bed-chamber scene.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The Military Band of the 1st Bn. G.I.P.Ry. Regt. A.F.I. will play at the P. V. Mary Gymkhana to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p. m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Telephone Co (Ltd.,) Ext. General Meeting, Home Street, Fort, 5-39 p.m.

FRIDAY, Dec. 8.

Prof. R.M. Joshi's lecture on Economics, Elphinstone College Hall, 3-45 p.m. Principal A. L. Covernton to preside.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Extraordinary general meetings of the Swadeshi Mills Co., and the Ahmedabad Advance Mill Navsari Building, Hornby Road, 3-30 p. m. and 4-10 p.m. respectively.

MacKenzies Ltd., Ord. Genl. Meeting, Sewri, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 9.

Master Linganand M. Bagade's demonstration of Spg. and Wg. Marwadi Vidyalaya 6-30 p.m.

Public meeting at Dhobi Ghat, Ripon Road. Addresses on "Congress programme." Mrs. Naidu to preside.

Red Cross Week Commences. Red Cross Fete, the Cooperage.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Prize Distribution of the Anglo-Scottish Society's Schools Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, His Excellency the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

The S. S. "Khiva" with English mails expected to arrive at about 4 p.m.

The s. s. "Narkunda" with the English mails leavee at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, Dec. 10.

The Zoroastrian Physical Culture and Health League's Swimming Race Preliminary Heats at 4 p.m. near the Half gate, Marine Lines.

Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 10-30 a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

G. I. P. (VICTORIA TERMINUS.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	13 15	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 30
Madras Mail	8 40	21 20
Poona Mail	11 40	14 40
Inter & Ord, Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 50	7 50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9 0	22 0
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 15

B. B. & C. I. (COLABA.)

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	13 35	16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 10	20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 15
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express	21 40	7 5

Delhi Express Trains will stop at Grant Road in both directions and at Dadar in the Down direction.

Domestic Occurrence.

MARRIAGE.

RAJADHYAKSHA—NABAR.—Mr. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, at A. (Cantab.), I.C.S., Barat-law, eldest son of Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Bombay with Miss Champubai daughter of Mr. M. V. Nabar, Dy. Superintendent of Police, Thana, and grand-daughter of Rao Bahadur S. R. Tirodkar, Karbhari, Jath State, at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 5th December 1922, at Laxmi Baug, New Bhatwadi Road, Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo Chindi Dartes-Salaam, Zanzibar Tanga Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S. S. "Karapara" will be closed at the General Post Office at noon on Wednesday the 13th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

There will be a meetisg of the "C" Ward candidates of the Bombay Nationalist Municipal Party, today, (Thursday), at 6 p.m., at the offices of the "C" Ward Congress Committee, opposite the Asoka Swadeshi Stores, Princess Street All candidates are requested to atten.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

An urgent meetisg of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T) at Mr. V. A. Desai's Office, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

BYCULLA DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Managing Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. in the headquarters (No. 2 Ripon Road).

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Hon. Secretary informs that owing to the sudden illness of Mr. B. C. Ellison who was to give an illustrated lecture on the Prince of Wales' Big Game Shoot in the Nepal Terai to-day's meeting of the Society has to be cancelled. The meeting will be held again some time in January or February under the presidency of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

STUDY OF ECONOMICS IN BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

Under the auspices of the Elphinstone College Historical and Economic Society Prof. R. M. Joshi will deliver a public lecture on the above subject to-morrow (Friday) at 3-45 p.m. in the College Hall. Principal A. L. Covernton will preside.

PARSI RAJKEYA SUBHA.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday the 9th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T) when Master Linganand Mahadeva Bagade will give demonstration of spinning and weaving when those interested are requested to be present

PUBLIC MEETING AT BYCULLA.

Under the auspices of the Byculla District Congress Committee, a public meeting will be held on Saturday (the 9th instant) at 9 p.m. at Dhobi Ghat, Ripon Road, when Messrs. Ammad Khatri, Mozam Ali, Maula Abdul Alam Sidicki, Dr. Syed Mahamud will address on "Congress programme". Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

BOMBAY ACCOUNTANT STUDENTS' SOCIETY.

A general meeting of the members of the above Society will be held at the Sydenham College premises at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday next (the 9th instant) when Prof. S. B. Dawar Barat-Law will deliver a lecture on "Problems of Company Accounts looked at from the point of view of Company Law."

SAFES & LOCKS

During the last Disastrous fire in the Mulji Jetha Market. Only India Safe Manufacturing Co's Safes remained intact.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, December 7, 1922.

THE GAYA CONGRESS.

As the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress is fraught with momentous issues it becomes the sacred duty of each and every delegate to the Congress and all members of the All-India Congress Committee to proceed to Gaya to participate in the session so as to make the view of the country fully felt. The absence of leaders of the type of Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpatrai and the Ali Brothers and the unfortunate divided counsels which are holding sway at present in Congress circles make it imperative that the true voice of the country which has clearly and emphatically manifested itself in the elections to the All-India Congress Committee should not be allowed to be smothered by party strife or undesirable tactics but should be given the fullest scope for assertion.

When Mahatma Gandhi was in our midst his unerring vision enabled the nation to discriminate between what was morally right and honourable and wrong and dishonourable and to hold fast by the former regardless of consequences. In his absence, counsels of "worldly prudence" and "material gain" have begun to lay seige to the heart of the nation. We do not, however, despair of the future. The heart of the nation is sound—the heart which responded so magnificently to the call for sacrifice last year. Our only fear is that amidst the babel of voices now being raised on all sides, Congressmen may lose sight of the goal in view and be tempted and carried away by glittering prospects of temporary material or personal advancement, leaving the ship of the nation to be tossed hither and thither on the sea of passion.

We would appeal to a all Congressmen, be they for entry into Councils or against it, to cease from party recriminations when they step in Gaya and to conduct their deliberations during the Congress session without heat and with mutual forbearance. Whatever their differences, they cannot afford to create a physical breach in the Congress solidarity. The eyes of the entire world will be upon them even to a greater extent than was the case at Ahmedabad, for unlike last year when the Congress barque had a master pilot at its helm, to-day the crew are thrown on their own resources and divided counsels are ruling strong. The Congress and the nation will, therefore, be on their trial at Gaya and it behoves all the delegates to act and behave during the session as if the eyes of the whole world and of posterity were watching them. Whatever decision the Congress takes, let it not divide the nation. Solidarity above everything save honour should be preserved.

THE NEW IRELAND.

We published yesterday a brief, perfunctory Reuter's message stating that the House of Lords has passed the third reading of the Irish Constitutional Bill after a critical and pessimistic speech by Lord Landsdowne and a bitter speech by Lord Carson. The Irish Bill was regarded as a non-contentious measure, the passage of which the British Government and people were pledged to secure. That Die-hards like Lords Lansdowne and Carson have not been able to refrain from giving expression to their chagrin at the consummation of a belated act of justice to Ireland is, of course, not surprising. Lord Lansdowne said that no measure had ever filled him with greater anxiety for the future, and though he "did not desire to place obstruction at the beginning of a long and arduous road" he "predicted that the end of the road would not be found in the Bill." If Lord Lansdowne's prediction proves true, the blame will attach to no one but men of his class who have in the past done their best to deny freedom to Ireland and to encourage the recalcitrancy of Ulster. And that they have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing is evident from the bitter comment of Lord Carson that Britain has by passing the Irish Bill "handed over her friends and points of vantage to the enemy." Lord Carson and men of his class are fully entitled to their view of the matter but it is equally clear that they are the main obstacle to the reconciliation of Ireland to the British connection as well as the ultimate reunion of Ulster with the rest of Ireland to which every genuine well-wisher of that unhappy country looks forward. But the greatest sufferers from speeches such as those of Lords Lansdowne and Carson are the Irish Free State Government. For, every reactionary speech in England stimulates the Republican forces in Ireland and, consequently, increases the difficulties of the Free State Government. The Free State Government have the moral support of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people in their offensive against the terrorism of the Irregular army of M. de Valera. It is possible to understand, and even to sympathise with, the aspirations of the Republicans. But there is no friend of Ireland but must contemplate with misgiving the inevitable reaction against the violent methods pursued by the Republicans. As an Irish correspondent writes in the "New Statesman" "not only has Republicanism discredited itself, it has discredited the very name of idealism in politics, and it would not be surprising if the Irish Free State should be ruled for some years to come by Governments sufficiently reactionary to earn the envious admiration of Lord Salisbury and the "Morning Post." Meanwhile, it is satisfactory to note that the British Government have given a proof of their good will towards the new Ireland by the appointment of Mr. "Tim" Healey as the first Governor-General.

ABSURD.

Mr. K. C. Neogy, M. L. A., who had sent in the notice of a motion asking for the publication of the correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Government of India on the question of legislating for the protection of Indian princes against seditious attacks in the Press in British India, has received the following letter from the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly:—

"I am directed to inform you that the Hon. the President is of opinion that your resolution on the subject noted in the margin is inadmissible under rule 23 (I) (ii) of the Indian Legislative Rules as it relates to the affairs or the administration of the territory of Indian Princes and Chiefs."

We cannot think of a more absurd excuse than the one given above. If the resolution of Mr. Neogy related to "the affairs or the administration of the territory of Indian Princes and Chiefs" so did the Indian Princes' Protection Bill and the Legislative Assembly had no business to deliberate upon it. Is the Legislative Assembly meant to serve as a bulwark for the Indian States only against the people of this country and not as a bulwark for the people against them? The amazing ruling of the President, apart from its absurdity, constitutes a serious encroachment on the privileges of the Assembly, such as it is And it is one more proof—if proof were needed—of the unreality of the "Reforms."

Notes of the Day

Palestine.

In the House of Lords on Monday, Lord Islington made a strong attack on the system of Government in Palestine and urged that legislation be introduced by which "the present Zionist system of administration" which, he asserted, "was positively detested by the Arabs, forming an overwhelming proportion of the population, should be replaced by a system more nearly approximating to a national form of Government." Lord Islington maintained that this modified policy would give financial relief both to the British and the Palestinians. Lord Islington is right in his diagnosis but the remedy he suggests is not likely to cure the disease. If a foreign system of administration imposed on a country is positively detested by an overwhelming proportion of its population, then the obvious and right thing to do is to root out the system altogether and let the people manage their own affairs. The only solution of the difficulties which Britain has created for herself in Palestine is to scrap the mandate.

First Fruits of the New Parliament.

If the cabled report of the discussion of the Safe-guarding of Industries Act in Parliament may be taken as an index of the temper of the new House, there is likely to be greater activity in the new Parliament than could be expected from the generally non-committal attitude at the General Election. The Government seem anxious, judging from Sir P. Lloyd Greame's remarks, to maintain this slight measure of fiscal protection, particularly in view of the American attitude. The doctrinaire free-traders —including Liberals and Labourites—would have none of it. In the very first month of their existence Government seem to have had a close shave, as their majority was too slender to boast of. But if the Government policy would aim at recasting Britain's traditional fiscal policy, because other countries in the world are embarking on a crusade of national protection, they would soon find out that there is hardly any item in which protection could be reasonably claimed or accorded to a British industry.

The American Budget.

The reported excess of the receipts over expenditure in the budget of the United States for 1923-24 is the result of a combination of mutually repellant forces. On the one hand is the action of the new tariff on the revenue side; American financiers anticipate that the Fordney-McCumber law would result in a substantial addition to the revenue as the tariff pressure is so distributed as not to hurt the prospects of revenue. But the hope would seem to be premature until at least a year's experience of the new Tariff has been obtained. Perhaps the big guns of America are intent upon obtaining a reduction of direct taxation for themselves, under pretence of heavy depression. The satisfaction of their demand would be facilitated in proportion as the new tariff legislation brings relief to revenues. On the expenditure side the serious reductions in the defence charges must be accountable for the fall in outgoings. In any case America affords a lesson which is well-worthy of imitation outside the American territory.

Indian Labour.

The messages of fraternal greetings received by the Indian Trade Union Congress from the Secretary of the British Communist Party and the President of the Fourth International at Moscow are not without significance. Though they come from advanced sections of workmen in the West, Indian Labour must feel gratified at the sympathy extended to it in its struggles. The remark of the President of the Moscow International that the economic liberation of workers and peasants depends on the political freedom of India embodies a wholesome truth the significance of which has not been lost on the Indian worker. The solidarity of workers all over the world is growing apace with the progress of years and Indian workers cannot afford to ignore either the sympathies or the prejudices of workers abroad. The workers in the West by their constant struggles and sacrifices during the past half a century and more have been able to better their conditions economically and politically to an extent undreamt of by the average Indian workman. The assurance, therefore, of workers abroad that their full sympathies are with Indian Labour in its struggles must hearten the latter. We hope the third session of the Trade Union Congress which is shortly to be held at Lahore will mark a distinct advance in Indian Labour's journey towards the goal it has set in view.

A Fiction.

The fiction that almost all the lands of the ryats in Mulshi Petha have been mortgaged to the "Poona Brahmins" and that it is due to this fact that the "Poona Brahmins" are so vehemently opposed to the compulsory acquisition of the lands by the Tata Power Company, is exploded by the disclosures just made in the Bombay Legislative Council with regard to the caste of the owners of the lands and of the persons to whom the lands have been mortgaged. In reply to an interpellation the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola stated:

(a) The number of Khatedars of the lands in Mulshi petha to be acquired for the Nila Mula project is 2,259 and the number of 'Khatedars' who have mortgaged their lands with 'sowkars' is 1,200.

(b) The creditors belong to the following castes:—

Gujar, Brahmin, Prabhu and Maratha.

(c) The number of 'Khatedars' who have accepted the compensation is 1,206 and they belong to the following castes:—

(1) Kunbi, (2) Prabhu, (3) Gujar, (4) Brahmin, (5) Maratha, (6) Sonar, (7) Chambhar and (8) Kumbhar, etc.

(d) The castes of the 'Khatedars' who have not accepted compensation are the same as those given in (c) above.

The statement shows that the *sowcars* to whom the Mulshi lands have been mortgaged belong to both Brahmin and non-Brahmin castes, just as the owners themselves belong to Brahmin and non-Brahmin castes.

Political Prisoners and Whipping.

The "Searchlight" of Patna writes about the Bhagalpur jail:—

The Hon. Mr. S. Sinha had to run down to visit the jail in connection with the coping stone the jail authorities are anxious to place on their achievements by getting Government to sanction whipping of some prisoners. Details of what happened during Mr. Sinha's visit along with other matters are now available from a prisoner who has just come out. It appears that the Hon. Member impressed upon both the prisoners and the Superintendent the desirability of their acting reasonably and Pandit Dhanraj Sharma narrated to him, to the very face of the Superintendent, the various details of the high-handedness practised upon him and his fellow-prisoners and challenged an enquiry. We do not know what has happened regarding the outrageous recommendation of whipping made by His Greatness the Superintendent of the Jail. Whipping is an outrage on public opinion and we do hope that the Government, far from acceding to the audacious demand, will send away Col. Cook to fresh fields and pastures new in order that trouble may be avoided in the jail."

The Hon. Mr. Sinha will do well to let the public know what steps he has taken to mark his disapproval of the suggestion of the Superintendent.

Marriage Reform.

There are few subjects which exercise so much fascination as matrimony and it was but natural that the Students' Brotherhood should devote recently two evenings to a consideration of the subject in its diverse phases. The occasion of the discussion, we are told, was the exposure by the "Indian Social Reformer" of the abuse of the institution, though we think that the eternal problem did not need any particular occasion to be taken in hand. The institution of dowry came in for a good deal of condemnation, there was also some discussion about civil marriages and the right of Hindu daughters to inheritance of ancestral properties. Hard facts, however, have always a moderating influence on the enthusiasm of generous sentiment and "The Hindu Marriage Reform Association," which has come into being as a result of the discussions at the Brotherhood, has kept in view a very modest ideal. All it aims at is to discourage child marriages, to recognise as the age-limit for marriage 21 years for boys and 16 years for girls, to encourage the removal of restrictions on inter-sect marriages and to fight not against the elimination of the institution of dowry but only against extortions. The Association is also in favour of widow re-marriage. These are all good aims so far as they go, but the evils complained of are inherent in the Hindu marriage system as it exists to-day and only a radical change in the mentality of the people can rid it of its abuses. Let us take the institution of dowry. Whatever its origin it soon began to stand for the price a bride's father was prepared to pay for the relatively best husband for her. The inexorable law of supply and demand was set in operation till the tragedy of Snehalata, who preferred the flames to the sacrifice of her father at the hymeneal altar, roused the people to its iniquity. But even Snehalata's sacrifice could not root out the evil, for it is inherent in the system. Education does not ordinarily seem to induce a University man to forego the chance of a lifetime of making a good the money spent on his instruction, including the cost of midnight oil. The non-cooperation movement has not failed to exert a purifying influence even on the wickedness of the dowry system. Last year many a youth in Bengal was prepared to accept a bride whose only portion was a Charkha and a few tolas of yarn. This is but one among the many instances of the salutary effect of political activity on social problems, which goes to prove that human nature not being divided in watertight compartments, reform in one direction is bound to result in all round progress.

"The Children's Torture Room."

"Truth" writes:—"Many readers of the article under this heading in last week's "Truth" have written to express their abhorrence of the craze for "operating" on adenoids. As a sample of the feelings aroused I take the following extracts from one letter:—

'The folly and blindness of interfering with children by removing their tonsils, which Nature has carefully provided for her own purposes, seems so obvious to all people of common sense that it is a marvel how mothers can be deceived by the surgeons who recommend these operations. . .. We are in danger of a horrible tyranny being established over us by a band of fanatics who pose as men of science. Let us have less science and more common sense."

It is not surprising that people feel and speak strongly on this subject. It is a confession of the bankruptcy of medicine when wholesale mutilation with the knife is used to cure everyday complaints. In such a case the physician has no business to declare himself bankrupt and hand over his job to the surgeon. And in the case of adenoids the possibility of cure by medical treatment has been demonstrated."

Trans-Frontier Trade of India.

The trans-frontier land trade of India, does not receive the attention it merits owing to the more fascinating magnitude of the overseas trade of the country. And yet it is in this direction that we ought to look for the future development of markets for the Indian produce and manufactures, should we be confronted, as a result of the impending changes in our fiscal policy, with active antagonism in trade matters from our overseas customers. In the first quarter of the current fiscal year, the total value of the merchandise and treasure imported into British India across the frontier by land was 3.77 crores, of which merchandise amounted to 3.28 crores; while exports aggregated 3.67 crores. Compared to the corresponding figures for the preceding year, the imports show a decrease of 36 lakhs or 9 per cent. while exports show a rise of 57 lakhs or 18 per cent. The five most important articles from the standpoint of their value, both in the imports and the exports schedule, are given below in the descending order of their importance for the 1st quarter of 1922-23:

FIGURES IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.

Imports.	
Grain and Pulse	67,85
Metals	24,43
Oil-seeds	23,58
Tea	21,96
Fruits etc.	16,55
Exports.	
Cotton Piecegoods and Yarn	125,06
Metals and Manuf.	76,58
Oils	19,00
Grain and Pulse	17,57
Provisions	13,88
Sugar	13,72

The figures vary, of course, from quarter to quarter and even month to month; but the foregoing would suffice to give a general idea of the tendencies of our foreign trade by land.

Trade of Sind.

That the acuteness of trade depression is not yet over in Sind would be apparent to any one glancing at the figures of the external trade of that province, particularly in the matter of imports. In 1913-14 imports, 43,819,304 Indian maunds, were valued at Rs. 22,77,26,669 while the imports in 1921-22 amounted to 17,964,028 maunds and were valued at Rs. 15,40,139. In other words, 35 per cent of the pre-war quantity was valued at 66 per cent. of the pre-war values. On the side of exports, 1913-14 shows 14,193,856 maunds valued at Rs. 14,17,73,849; while 1921-22 shows 17,086,726 maunds valued at Rs. 23,01,69,791. In other words, less than 20 per cent increase in quantity gives about 70 per cent increase in value. This points to the persistent influence of inflation in prices. As regards the port of Karachi, the rail-borne imports have been steadily diminishing since 1912-13 from 69,093,363 maunds to 17,388,462 maunds. The compiler of these statistics in the report on the Rail and River-Borne Trade of the Province of Sind and British Baluchistan for 1921-22 explains this phenomenon by the movements in wheat and trade. The exports from Karachi by rail were 18,532,036 maunds in 1912-13 and fell all through the war years till in 1917-18 they were only 6,429,024 maunds, but have since recovered and aggregated in 1921-22 to 29,597,329 maunds. The chief factor in this improvement was the increase in exports of sea-borne coal for railway purposes.

"A BRITISH DOMINION"

ROYAL ASSENT TO IRISH BILL.

A STROKE OF POLITICAL GENIUS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

In the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given to the Irish Constitution Bill, by a Royal commission in the customary form. Subsequently Mr. Tim Healey's appointment was announced officially.

REST CURE FOR MR. COSGRAVE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The last hours of the Irish Provisional Government are full of anxiety and elaborate precautions are being taken to ensure the safety of the members of Dail in anticipation of the possibility of a final attempt of the Irregulars to delay the legal enactment of the constitution. Mr. Cosgrave's departure from Dublin last night was kept secret and his arrival at Holyhead was not expected. It was announced in Dublin this evening that Mr. Cosgrave has been ordered two months rest curb and advised to go to the south of France.

NO SPECIAL CEREMONIES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Cosgrave's unexpected meeting with Mr. Healy was the first confirmation of the long current report of Mr. Healy's appointment, which has not yet been officially announced, though the duties of the Governor-General begin at midnight when the Irish Free State comes into existence as a British Dominion after the Royal Assent has been given to the Constitution Bill. A special order in Council has already handed over the administration of the country to the Provisional Government; hence there will be no ceremony of any kind to-morrow to mark the fulfilment of the Treaty.

A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

On the appointment of Mr. "Tim" Healy to the Governor-Generalship of the Irish Free State, President Cosgrave and General Mulcahy arrived at Holyhead last night to meet Mr. Healy *en route* from London and warmly congratulated him on his appointment. They accompanied him to Dublin this morning. In an interview President Cosgrave said Mr. Healy's appointment was most popular with all classes and he hoped it would mark the turning point in Ireland's career. He was confident that Ireland's condition was rapidly improving. There was evidence of this in the large increase in exports this year. He concluded by saying that the union between North and South could not long be delayed for the dividing line was unnatural.

MR. HEALY'S OPTIMISM.

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Statements made by Mr. Tim Healy the first Governor-General of the Irish Free State, and Mr. Cosgrave, the President of the Dail on the eve of the formal establishment of the new State reveal an optimistic outlook. Interviewed by the evening news he said his first ideal would be to restore friendship between England and Ireland. It was also his aim to bring the north and south of Ireland to a better understanding. Regarding the general situation in the Irish Free State, Mr. Healy declared, "the fraction of the population opposed to the Anglo-Irish treaty is less than one per cent. That fraction is formidable only because it is armed."

President Cosgrave in an interview expressed the firm belief that "the end of our troubles is in sight." He was of opinion that the union of all Ireland could not be long delayed. The dividing line between North and South was an unnatural one and he had high hopes that the dawn of New Era was close at hand. President Cosgrave had the greatest confidence in the economic future of the Irish Free State. He said the export returns already showed a decided improvement compared with last year and he believed this improvement would continue to an increasingly greater extent.

Mr. Cosgrave added that the appointment of Mr. Healy as Governor-General would be extremely popular among all sections in Ireland.—(B. O. W.)

STROKE OF POLITICAL GENIUS.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

New York.—The American papers comment on the selection of Mr. Healy as a stroke of political genius and tact.

CHORUS OF APPROVAL IN U. S. PRESS.

DELHI, Dec. 6.

The American newspapers warmly approve the appointment of Mr. Healy. The "New York Times" says it is something like a stroke of political genius. Instead of nobleman having been chosen the distinction has been given to an Irishman and a commoner. The "New York Herald" declares "the selection is a piece of rare tact. The sneers of the irreconcilables were all ready for the arrival of some titled Briton—sneers which would say to Ireland that she was free in name only. Now in addition to a parliament which is one hundred per cent. Irish comes the Governor-General who might be called one hundred per cent. Irish."—(B. O. W.)

POLICE SEIZE AMMUNITION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The police at Liverpool have seized 25,000 rounds of ammunition and twelve casks of chemicals on two ships bound for Ireland.

THE STRAITS.

CURZON LECTURES TURKEY!

LONDON AS FRIEND OF THE EAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DELHI, Dec. 6.

The following according to the "Times" correspondent are the various schemes proposed before the first Commission of the Lausanne Conference for dealing with the Black Sea and the Straits.

M. Chicherin for the Russians proposed the Black Sea to be closed to all warships other than those of reparian states. The Straits to be open to commerce in peace and war, but closed to all warship and military aircraft other than Turkish. Turkey as sovereign Power to have the right to fortify the Straits and possess a fleet.

M. Duca for Rumania proposed the Black Sea to be demilitarized. The Straits to be controlled by an International Commission analogous to the Danube Commission and to be open to all vessels, whether in peace or war. The coast of the Straits to be demilitarized.

M. Stambouliski for Bulgaria proposed the Black Sea to be demilitarized. The Straits to be controlled by an International Commission in which Bulgaria should have seat and to be open to merchant ships in peace and war.

ALLIES NOT PLEASED WITH RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

All newspaper correspondents are agreed that the advent of the Russians has introduced an inharmonious element into the discussions. According to the "Daily News" M. Chicherin insisted always that his country had no militarist or imperialist ambitions, but by the time he sat down he had hopelessly prejudiced every principle he ever professed. First by arguing against demilitarisation instead of for it, secondly by demanding a solution which would leave Russia unchallenged mistress of the Black Sea with reparian states at her mercy, thirdly by leaving it to Rumania to propose a measure for which the Russians themselves were claiming credit ten days ago—neutralisation of the Black Sea, waters and shores." "The Rumanian foreign Minister's speech" adds the "Daily News" greatly impressed the delegates and the "Times" correspondent makes similar remarks.

LORD CURZON LECTURES TURKEY!

Ismet Pasha could not be persuaded to express the Turkish view. He only said of all the schemes suggested he liked that of Russia best, but had no proposal of his own ready. In trying to bring the Turks to the point Lord Curzon as chairman spoke, says the correspondents, with emphasis as well as good humour. He laid stress on the fact that the Russian delegate had assumed the position of spokesman not merely for Russia, Georgia, the Ukraine and one or two other States, but for Turkey as well and made comments on the Turkish inability or unwillingness to express coherent views. On this phase of the situation the "Daily News" remarks "the Turks suffered heavily in what ever prestige they may be considered to possess. They allowed themselves to be degraded ingloriously at the heels of the Russians and Angora disclosed itself before the eyes of the Conference as a submissive vassal of Moscow. And of what a Moscow. Ten days ago the Russian was coming to Lausanne as a supreme pacifist to demand complete neutralisation of the Black Sea. What she actually demanded was fortifications, guns and fleets and no demilitarisation at any price.

The "Times" says "in contradiction with past declarations attributed to Chicherin in Germany the Russians do not propose to demilitarize the Black Sea, but reserves the right to do what she likes on what may become her own lake."

The "Manchester Guardian" says "Chicherin's proposals mean that at any further time it would be open to the Russians to seize upon Constantinople or crush out "Rumania." The views of the inviting Powers will be made known when those of all the reparian countries have been heard.

LONDON POSING IN NEW ROLE.

It is expected that the Allies' views upon the question of the Straits will be made known to-morrow to Lord Curzon who is the Chairman of the conference commission dealing with this problem. Reports from Lausanne state that full agreement exists between naval and military experts of the Allies. The view generally expressed in London to-day on the proposals made by the Russians is that, if anyone is to be alarmed at them it should be the Turks. Were it conceivable that the Russian proposals could be permitted to come into operation they might at some time in the future in the not inconceivable circumstances of relations between the Russians and the Turks becoming strained, prove to be extremely disadvantageous to the Turks.—(B. O. W.)

QUESTION OF HOURS OF WORKING WEEK

LONDON, Dec. 5.

At question time, Mr. Bonar Law said that, pending further consideration he did not propose to introduce legislation legalising the 48-hour working week on the lines of the Washington Conference. He was not aware that most European countries had already legalised the 48-hour week. The convention was only ratified by a very small number of countries such as Greece, India and Czecho-Slokakia.

EUROPEAN RECRUITS TO I. M. S.

INDIA OFFICE CORRECTS TERMS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The India Office issued a correction to the terms of recruitment of Europeans to the Indian Medical Service as enbled on the 3rd instant. According to the correction a Lieutenant will start at Rs. 650 per mensem, not 550, and a Captain will start at Rs. 800 instead of 700.

RUSSIA ON NEAR EAST PEACE.

ABSOLUTE CLOSURE OF STRAITS TO FOREIGN WARSHIPS.

FULL MAINTENANCE OF TURKISH RIGHTS.

BEST METHOD OF RECONCILING DIVERGENT INTERESTS.

CHICHERIN'S CHARGE AGAINST THE ENTENTE.

(From Our Special Correspondence At the Peace Conference)

LAUSANNE, Dec. 4, 8 p.m.

The Territorial and Military Committee met this morning under the presidentship of Lord Curzon to discuss the regime of the Straits—a session of particular interest not only from the importance of the subject, but also from the participation of the Russian Delegation. Ismet Pasha laid down the general principle of the Turkish point of view. The Straits being situated on territories subject to Turkish sovereignty, he said, this question has especial importance for Turkey; so the delegation of the Grand National Assembly wishes that, with a view to the settlement of peace upon a solid basis this problem should be solved in such a way as to conciliate all the lawful interests involved.

SAFETY FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

The point of view which the Turkish Government has been proclaiming for the last four years is the following: Safety for Constantinople, the capital of Turkey and seat of the Khilafat, and also of the Marmara must be placed beyond all danger of attack. This principle being laid down and accepted, the Turkish nation is ready to subscribe to any decision which shall be taken in common agreement by the Turkish Government on one side and the interested Powers on the other with a view to secure the opening of the Straits for world commerce and international communications. Such an arrangement represents the general point of view of Turkey. The delegation proposes to base the considerations and demands which it will have to formulate regarding the safeguards which may be suggested on the subject of the Straits by the Powers interested, upon this criterion.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

After Ismet, Chicherin spoke, expounding fundamental principles while reserving detailed projects for the solution of the question of the Straits to be submitted to the Conference in the course of its subsequent labours. Permanent freedom of commercial navigation and peaceful maritime communications in the Bosphorus, Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles ought to be secured absolutely and without restriction. The maintenance of peace in the Black Sea and the safety of its coasts as well as the maintenance of peace in the Near East and the safety of Constantinople should be guaranteed in a lasting manner, which is as much as to say that the Straits, in time of war as in time of peace, should be closed to warships and armed vessels, as well as military aeroplanes, of every country except Turkey.

GUARANTEE OF FREEDOM FOR PEACEFUL NAVIGATION.

The principle of freedom of peaceful navigation in the Straits and the principle of their closure to navigation by ships of war complete one another; for only absolute closure of the Straits to all ships of war can effectively guarantee freedom of peaceful navigation. To come to facts, the Dardanelles and Bosphorus belong to Turkey. The Russian Government and its Allies, respecting the sovereignty of every people, insist upon the re-establishment and maintenance, in all their plenitude of the rights of the Turks over their territories and waters. The Russian Government and its Allies also insist upon the fact that Turkey will not be in a condition effectively to defend the Straits and the Sea of Marmara against attack unless her right to fortify those coasts and to possess a war fleet and to employ for the defence of the Straits all the technical appliances of modern warfare is expressly recognised. Besides, the system recommended by us (the Government of Russia and its Allies) has always been recognised in the past by the States here present as that which can best reconcile their divergent policies and interests.

EQUALITY BETWEEN ALL STATES.

The closure of the Straits to ships of war is in accordance also with the principle of equality between all States while their being open to ships of war gives a predominant position to the strongest maritime Power. Because the Russian Republic and Allied Republics are absolutely free from all aggressive and bellicose designs and to all schemes likely to infringe the liberty of other peoples, those Governments which have placed before them as their common object to watch over the interests of the masses of the workers and to contribute to the economic development of the world, put forward as the only possible solution of the problem of the Straits the principles above stated. Soviet Russia, when she annulled without any compensation all the agreements concerning the handing over of Constantinople to Russia, and by so doing made it possible for Turkey victoriously to defend her existence, when she delivered all the Mediterranean States from the former menace of Tsarism, had not the least intention of permitting the question of the Straits receive a settlement which would be aimed against her own security.

SPECIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE STRAITS.

Then Chicherin dwelt on the special importance of the Straits to the life of the Sovietic Federation and pointed out that the exportation of wheat from Russia in 1910 was more than 70 per cent from the Black Sea ports. From the military point of view he recalled the situation during the last years when the fleets of the Entente could without restriction pass the Straits to occupy Odessa, Nikolaieff, Kherson, Sebastopol and Batoum, and help the armies of Denikin and Wrangel. He added that the safety of Constantinople—that is to say, the closure of the Straits to warships—and freedom of commercial navigation and peaceful transit is fully in accordance with our programme." He was convinced that the actual situation at present existing in the Straits ought with the shortest possible delay to give place to the permanent and equitable regime which Russia and Turkey recommend.

ALLIES UNTENABLE POSITION.

If it is supposed that certain governments whose naval forces or troops have present entered the Black Sea cherish ill-founded hopes, "We beg to point out there are such things as untenable positions." Every settlement suggested by the presence of the forces of certain Powers in the Straits and tending to create a predominant position for a Power or group of Powers would meet with the opposition not only of Russia and her Allies but also of public opinion of all countries which wish to eliminate in the Near East causes of strife constituting a permanent menace to peace.

INTERNATIONALIZING THE STRAITS!

After Chicherin, the effect of whose exposition was visible upon the face of Curzon, the Roumanian Delegate said that Roumania, a State with 18 million inhabitants, developing economically but having no free outlet, was a partisan of the free passage of the Straits, but that Turkey gave to the term "National Sovereignty" a narrow meaning which injured the sovereignty of other countries. Roumania had agreed to the internationalisation of the Danube, but that had not the advantage of the keys of the Straits which are the continuation of that river if they were in the hands of a single Power which could close the passage at its pleasure. He proposed an international commission for the Straits, the demilitarisation of the coasts of the Black Sea and the neutralisation of that sea with free passage for ships of war. Duca pretended that the presence of an international commission was a guarantee of Turkish sovereignty but did not explain how fleets could pass into the Black Sea without violating its "neutralization."

According to information derived from sources generally well-informed, the declaration of the Roumanian delegate, made upon indications he had received, would seem to reflect the English conception. After Duca, Stambuliski asked for freedom of commerce at all times without the passage of ships of war. Finally, Venizelos, was heard for the first time since the Athens tragedy. The great Cretan, who is making himself smaller, and smaller, says that Greece, in order to facilitate the Bulgarian, outlet, had consented to the internationalisation of the line Kara-Aghach-Dede-Aghach, and that this concession, which his country was making for the sake of a population of five millions ought to lead to conciliation in a quesion where the interests of hundreds of millions are at stake.

RUSSIAN SOLUTION MORE FEASIBLE.

After having recapitulated the different points of view which had been expressed, Lord Curzon asked Ismet Pasha to explain the Turkish point of view. Ismet Pasha said that, as representative of the nation most profoundly interested, he reserved his reply, wishing to hear all the different delegations first, and that among the solutions proposed so far, that of Russia seemed the most acceptable for Turkey.

ISMET UPSETS CURZON'S APPLE-CART.

This reply, which upset Curzon's game, which was to know the Turkish proposal before making known the English project irritated the noble lord who fell foul of Chicherin. He said that the Soviet delegate was weaving Ismet's *kalpak* and speaking not only in the name of the three Sovietic Republics but of Turkey too. Curzon thought thus to make Ismet speak by pricking his dignity.

CHICHERIN'S PROMPT RETORT.

The General kept quite calm, but Chicherin, pointing to the three *Entente* delegations, said: "And these gentlemen why do they not speak? Is it that they are here as arbiters? We have stated our views. They might also express theirs." Then, looking at the French and Italian delegates, he added: "Have these Powers lost inerest in the question, and do they wish to remain neutral? At those words Curzon promised to lay the Allied proposal before the next meeting and closed the session. This evening the English, French and Italian delegates take counsel together for fixing the terms of the Allied reply which they will present most probably in the form of a note.

MUSSOLINI TO INTERVIEW KRASSIN.

Dec. 5, 6.40 p.m.

Mussolini will have an interview to-day with Krassin before giving instructions to Garroni on the subject of the Straits.

ITALY FAVOURS SOVIET PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Paris.—The "Petit Parisien" Lausanne correspondent states that while Lord Curzon and M. Barrere are completely agreed in regard to the Straits, the Italians are inclined to agree to M. Chicherin's proposal. Marquis Garroni has telegraphed to Rome for fresh instructions.

DIVERGENCE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND ITALY.

LAUSANNE, Dec. 5, 5-30 p.m.

I learn from a sure source that the Allies are not in agreement on the subject of the regime of the Straits. Garroni made reservations on the text proposed by Curzon and asked for instructions from Rome. In spite of the semi-official communique announcing community of views of the Allies, it is certain that divergence exists between England and Italy.

COMMON AGREEMENT AMONG ALLIES

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Lausanne.—The meeting of the Allies resulted in a common agreement, which will be presented at to-morrow's conference at which the Russians and the Turks will be represented.

THE STRAITS COMMISSION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Lausanne.—It has now been arranged that the Straits Commission shall sit to-morrow and continue discussion of the freedom of the Straits. The Allied views which are in complete accord will be communicated to the conference. It is hardly possible to say what the Russians and Turks will do, but it is considered probable they will ask for time for consideration.

THE CAPITULATIONS.

JAPAN'S SYMPATHY WITH TURKEY.

REMEMBRANCE OF BITTER PAST.

(From our Correspondent.)

TOKIO, Dec. 5.

The Turkish declaration repudiating the Capitulations has been received here sympathetically. Baron Hayashi's views expressed at Lausanne are universally approved. In an interview a high official of the Foreign Office said he considered that Baron Hayashi represents the Government's attitude. Deep sympathy is felt for Turkish national aspirations, as there is a lively remembrance of the bitter experiences when Japan was under Capitulations. The general public and prominent politicians joyously hail and vigorously support General Ismet Pasha's manly stand for the recovering of the legitimate rights of a free nation.

REFUGEES PROBLEM.

PROVISIONAL AGREEMENT REACHED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Constantinople.—With reference to the trouble over refugees, the Turkish procedure was to insist upon refugees obtaining Turkish passports, which were only delivered against the payment of 100 liras, the military exemption tax and other imposts tantamount to blackmail. Strong British action in occupying the custom-house created a stir in the Nationalist quarters. Numerous plain-clothes policemen, armed with revolvers, are gathered in the neighbourhood, but so far there have been no incidents.

Rafet Pasha and the Allied Generals were closeted for four hours to-day, and reached a provisional agreement permitting embarcations until midnight but the principle has not been settled owing to the Turks' obstinacy in denying the right of the Allies to interfere.

ALLEGED "INCIDENTS" AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A telegram from Constantinople says that two serious incidents have occurred in connection with the movements of the refugees. The Turkish police yesterday prevented the embarkation of the Greeks and Armenians from Constantinople, whereupon the British occupied the customs house and troops with machine-guns protected the embarkations. The Turkish police to-day prevented the disembarkation of refugees on board a French steamer from Samsun, in spite of the Allied permission to land. The High Commissioners are considering the matter.

GREEKS MUST LEAVE TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Lausanne.—Dr. Riza Nur, Second Turkish delegate, in a statement to the journaliste to-day, declared that it was necessary for the Greeks to leave Turkey including Constantinople as the two nations could no longer live together after the late experiences, but the Armenians and Jews could remain.

PRINCE ANDREW ABOARD BRITISH CRUISER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Brindisi.—Prince and Princess Andrew of Greece have arrived on the British cruiser "Calypso."

ENTERTAINMENT TAX

FURTHER DEBATE

50 PER CENT TAX ON RACE COURSES.

BOMBAY COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

The Council devoted three hours on Wednesday to the discussion of the Bill to impose duty in respect of admission to entertainments in the Bombay Presidency, and while the Council adjourned for the day, the Bill was still on the anvil of the Council. A heated discussion followed the amendment of Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence who moved to substitute 25 per cent. tax on Race Courses instead of 50 per cent. as recommended by the Select Committee. This astonished Council as Mr. Lawrence as Chairman of the Select Committee was a party in recommending the 50 per cent. tax.

Mr. S. S. Batliwala, therefore, hit the nail right on the head when he said that he feared amendment moved by Mr. Lawrence himself a Government member and Chairman of the Select Committee would give ground for raising the suspicion that the Turf Club was so mighty a body as to influence even the Government. The votes on the poll, however, brought about a stir when it was declared that 34 voted for the imposition of 50 per cent. tax and 33 against. A little later the intimation of the Secretary to the President served as a bomb shell when he said that the votes as recorded were 33 against 33. The President gave his casting vote in favour of the 50 per cent. tax and this served to cool down the heated atmosphere of the Council.

A SECOND POLL DEMANDED.

But again some Government as well as nominated members intervened and asked for a second poll which was granted with the result that it brought about more distraction in the camp of those who wanted to impose only 25 per cent. tax on the Clubs, for it was declared that 36 voted for and 32 against the imposition of 50 per cent. tax.

Mr. F. A. S. Haji's amendment to exempt entertainment tickets ranging from annas to twelve annas from a tax of anna was also lost.

Mr. Lawrence's amendments to impose tax of one anna on tickets ranging from four annas to eight annas, and a tax of annas on tickets ranging from annas to rupee one were passed by a majority. The Select Committee, which had recommended exemption of duty on admission up to six annas.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

On Wednesday the Council resumed discussion on the second reading of Bill No. XX of 1922 (A Bill to impose a duty in respect of admission to entertainments) continued.

AN AMENDMENT.

The Hon. Mr. H. S. Lawrence moved an amendment that 25 per cent. duty be imposed instead of 50 per cent. for admission to a race course licensed under the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act 1912.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas (nominated) opposed the motion on the ground that the patrons of the race courses were persons who could afford to drive in taxis and the "specials" to Poona. A tax of 50 per cent. on the race courses therefore, would not be a hardship to them.

Mr. S. K. Bole, Bombay City North, opposing the amendment said Government instead of protecting the poor were protecting the interests of the Turf Club. The Turf Club was going to open another closure for the poor and he hoped Government would save the poor from the clutches of the Turf Club. If the Turf Club was really going to open a new enclosure he requested the Government to make it a condition that the admission fee should not be below Rs. 10.

He feared in spite of 50 per cent. tax people will rush to the race courses.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, Ahmednagar District, said people visiting the race courses were so reckless that he thought they were the right sort of people to cater for heavy taxes.

Dr. S. S. Batliwala, Bombay City North, opposed the amendment and said those who went to race courses for making money lost their money and brought misery, ruin and chaos to their families. He favoured an impost of 50 per cent. as it would bring money to the Government exchequer and at the same time discourage people from resorting there. The reduction of 50 per cent. to 25 per cent. would, he feared, give suspicion in the minds of the people that the Turf Club was so mighty that they were able to influence even the Government.

AMENDMENT LOST.

After Mr. Lawrence had replied to the arguments on the vote being taken the amendment was declared lost. A poll being demanded it was lost by 34 against 33 votes. The duty of 50 per cent. for admission to the race courses therefore remained on the Bill.

The Secretary of the Council, after the result was declared, intimated to the President that the votes were 33 against 33. The scrutinizers having admitted their slip of error the President gave his vote for the retention of 50 per cent. duty and so the amendment to substitute the duty to 25 per cent. was lost.

The Home Member then requested the President to take second division the which Mr. P. R. Cadell joined and the President granted the request. In the second division 36 voted for 50 per cent. tax while 33 voted against and it was declared carried.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Mr. I. S. Haji then moved another amendment to remove the taxation of one

Continued on next page.

EGYPT'S DISASTER

(BY JOSEPH BAPTISTA.)

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At my request the Government of Bombay has kindly favoured me with a copy of the Report of the Court of Inquiry in the matter of the formal investigation into the circumstances attending the loss of the s. s. "Egypt." No copy of the evidence given before the Court is yet available. In the absence of the evidence it is impossible to judge whether the investigation was thorough, but the Report is far from satisfactory from the standpoint of Indian seamen. Soon after the disaster our Union asked to be represented at the inquiry and in reply the Government of India intimated to us that our request would be communicated to the India Office. Considering that nineteen members of this Union lost their lives, we had a better right to appear than even the Government of India, but we heard no more about our request till four or five days before the inquiry actually commenced. Then the Government of Bombay informed us that the Government of India would be represented at the inquiry and suggested that we should make the necessary arrangements if we wished to be separately represented. We wrote at once to ascertain whether we would be allowed to do so, but before the reply came the inquiry had commenced. It was, therefore, impossible for us to make any arrangements and give instructions. Mr. Alfred Bucknill appeared for the India Office. I do not know whether he was furnished with the copies of my letters which were published in "The Chronicle", based upon the statements of Goan stewards who were saved. I believe, if Mr. Bucknill had these letters before him, he could have elucidated certain points now left obscure, and he could have challenged some part of the evidence and thus assisted the Court to more correct findings.

The Report does not give us an account of the development of the tragedy from start to finish so as to enable us to picture to ourselves what happened from shock to sinking. It is clear that the third officer was in charge of the bridge when the collision occurred. I wonder whether this is in accordance with shipping regulations, or whether these regulations require the Commander or the Chief Officer to be in charge when the vessel is in a thick fog.

It is also clear that the "Seine" penetrated into the side of "Egypt", and then tore herself away from it causing a larger vent and a greater flow of water. Had she held on to the vessel, every man, woman and child would have been saved. I wonder whether there is any rule or practice for the penetrating vessel not to tear away, but to hold on till all are received or till it is ascertained that the penetrating vessel may well release herself. It is also clear that the "Seine" did not render immediate assistance. The Court finds that "in the absence of any evidence from the Master of the 'Seine' we are unable to explain why the 'Seine' did not earlier render assistance on her own initiative." There ought to be some obligation to do so. The owners of the "Seine" declined to take part in the inquiry though invited to do so. This is exceedingly unsatisfactory. Some international regulation to constrain owners to take part and render every assistance in the investigation is manifestly desirable.

The evidence before the Court was far from straightforward. There are evident traces of fabrication. The Court has declined to accept some of it as "accurate evidence", and has stigmatised the evidence appertaining to measures taken to save life after the collision as "confused, uncertain and in some respects conflicting." The findings of the Court against the Indian crew cannot therefore command confidence, especially as they were not separately represented, and the whole artillery of Mr. Cotter who appeared for the Amalgamated Marine Workers' Union, was directed against the Indian crew.—special issues being raised in their case which were not raised in the case of the non-European crew. The Court in a note actually confesses that in answering the questions so far as they affect the non-Europeans "the Court has been requested to deal separately, so far as possible, with the Lascars, Indian firemen and trimmers, and Goanese stewards." It seems to me amazing that, in spite of non-representation, and concentrated attack, the Indian crew has come out of the ordeal without damage and almost with flying colours.

BEFORE THE COLLISION.

There are certain duties prescribed by the P. and O. Company's regulation regarding Boat Drill, and Fire and Station Bill. The drill was very perfunctory. "Whilst the drill was being held, an inspection of the ship was being made by the Managing Director. . . . There were many absentees, most of whom were in attendance on the Managing Director, the rest being engaged in duties from which they could not be spared." The drill lasted for about "fifteen minutes and was quite insufficient for the purpose for which the drill was held."

The Fire and Station Bill has to be prepared and placed "in a convenient and conspicuous place" before the ship proceeds to sea. "The purpose of the bill is to assign to each member of the crew a particular boat to which he must go in case of need. Rule 68 directs that "the utmost care be taken that every man on board knows his station and duty." Rule 70 says:—"An officer and crew must be appointed to each, and the former is held responsible for his charge. . . . Boats to be secured outboard at sea whenever practicable". The Court held that in many important respects the P. and O. regulations 68, 69 and 70 "were not given effect to, and that the above officials, the Commander and Chief Officer were responsible for this neglect of duty." . . . "Sir Frank Notley stated that Captain Ram, Commander Collyer, and the Chief Officer were the three persons, mainly responsible for seeing that effective boat drills took place, that the officers and crew were properly instructed in boat drill, that boat drills were thoroughly carried out, that each member of the crew knew his boat, and that one officer or European seamen, and a due proportion of Lascars were (1) "The Court does not think an efficient boat drill had been held on board." (2) "A boat station list for passengers had not been got out." (3) "A complete boat station list for the crew had not been got out and posted: the chief office stated that there was not sufficient time for this to be done before sailing." "On leaving Tilbury on the 19th May last, every member of the crew did not know his station. The system in force for the purpose of informing her crew of their boat station was not proper and efficient." "Only four were swung out board, and they all succeeded in getting away and saving life" namely 13, 14, 17 and 18. The Court held that " more boats should have been swung out before the casualty, having regard to the weather conditions prevailing. If all boats had been swung out in all probability more lives would have been saved." Having regard to rule 70 which directs the "boats to be secured outboard at sea whenever practicable" the failure to do so when the weather conditions demanded it, the P. and O. Company seems liable in damages for negligence, and a test case would have an wholesome effect whatever be the ultimate decision of the Court.

THE COLLISION.

The collision occurred at about 7 p.m. Mr. Cameron the second officer was on watch from 4 to 8 p.m. assisted by the third officer, Mr. Brown. The working full speed of "Egypt" was 15 knots, but when she encountered foggy weather at about 5-30 p.m. she reduced her speed to 12½ knots sounding her whistle for fog at intervals of two seconds. The state of the weather at 6-45 p.m. was "passing fog banks with clear intervals." At about 6-45 p.m. Mr. Cameron the second officer left the bridge and handed over the ship to Mr. Brown, the third officer, at that time the visibility was "a good mile, rather more than a mile": The look-out was doubled when the fog came, and consisted of European and a Lascar. At about 6-54 p.m. the fog came on very thick and Mr. Brown rang 'stand-by' at about 6-54 p.m. "a faint whistle was heard somewhere on the port bow" from the scene, and an "answering fog signal" was sounded from the Egypt. Two minutes later another signal was heard and answered. Mr. White, the engineer said "that at 6-55 he got the order 'stand by 'half' after about a minute's interval; then 'stop' almost immediately after the 'half' . . "In his opinion one or two minutes elapsed between the 'stop' and the shock of the collision". He "felt *slight shock.*" The Court held that the "Seine" was first sighted at about 6-59 n.m. about a point before the beam distant about 300 feet", and "the collision occurred at about 7 p.m." The "Egypt" was probably moving with engines stopped at 4 to 5 knots when the collision took place. The Court is left in doubt whether the speed of the "Egypt" was a contributing cause of her loss. It is to be remembered that no witnesses from the "Seine" gave evidence." "The "Seine" when seen heading at about right angles for the forward port side of the "Egypt," travelling about 6 to 8 knots and after an interval judged to be from 10 to 15 seconds hit the "Egypt." Unless the heading at about right angles was deceptive owing to the refraction of light in a fog it seems to me that the accident would have been averted if the engines had not been stopped, but of course this is getting wise after the event for the order to stop was perfectly reasonable. The Goan stewards stated to me that the Commander was at dinner and came on board after the accident but the report says that at watch from 4 to 8 p.m. the "Commander was out off the bridge from time to time," and that the Commander came on the bridge when Mr. Brown rang 'stand-by' at about 6-54 p.m. and was on the bridge at the collision.

(To be Continued.)

COMBATING ANTHRAX.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The International Advisory Committee on anthrax, established by the International Labour Conference, met in London to-day. South Africa, Australia, India and Japan were represented and it was resolved that the nations represented should take definite steps by an agreement to combat anthrax.

CABLE ITEMS.

The deaths are announced of Sir Francis Fleming, Governor of Leeward Islands from 1895 to 1901, and Vice-Admiral Robert Francis Hammick.

In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Guiness stated that the question of medals for troops engaged in suppressing the rebellion in Mesopotamia in 1920 was still being considered. He understood that Lord Haldane had not promised medals.

In response to Mann's cable requesting that a wicket keeper be sent out owing to injury to Liversey and Brown's illness, Street (Sussex) sails for South Africa on December 8th.

The Prince of Wales has been appointed a group captain in the Royal Air Force.—(B. O. W.)

Lieut.-General Sir Walter Congreve has been promoted to the rank of General.

The late Colonel Hugh Grant left £22,161 sterling.

Mr. K. P. Chatterjee has been elected to the Anthony Wilkin studentship in ethnology and archaeology at the Cambridge University.

The names of 24 firms to which warrants of appointment as tradesmen to the Prince of Wales have been granted are gazetted. Nine belong to India, one each to Japan, Ceylon, Malta and Melbourne, and 11 to England.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Her Excellency performed the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Industrial housing scheme at Worli yesterday.

EDWIN BEVAN.

AWARDED 7 YEARS' PENAL SERVITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Bevan has been found guilty and sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

INJURY TO LONDON'S COMMERCIAL REPUTATION.

LONDON. Dec. 6.

Well known city men and a number of women were among the crowd at the Old Bailey for the closing scene of the Bevan trial. Mr. Justice Avory summing up referred to the suggestion that Bevan's responsibility as chairman of the fire company was no greater than that of the other directors and declared that Bevan was undoubtedly the dominating spirit in the company's financial affairs. Alluding to certain War Bonds transaction of £20,000 and the defendant's explanation of it as "window dressing," his Lordship expressed astonishment that such transaction was possible in the City to-day.

The jury convicted the accused on fifteen counts, adding a rider that the offences were possible owing to the other directors not doing their duties. Mr. Justice Avory, in passing sentence, emphasised the effect of prisoner's conduct in destroying the confidence of the public in insura ce business and the injury he had done to the City's commercial reputation, while the offence was aggravated by his flight.

GUILTY ON 15 OUT OF 16 CHARGES.

DELHI, Dec. 6.

Mr. Gerard Lee Bevan, ex-Chairman of the City Equitable Fire Insurance Company, was to-day at the Central criminal court found guilty by a jury on fifteen out of sixteen charges of fraud in connection with that Company and was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The case has been invested with additional interest by Bevan's attempts to evade justice. When the City Equitable Company failed early this year, he quitted England by aeroplane, but he was eventually arrested in Vienna and was extradicted.—(B. O. W.)

WHY BEVAN WAS CONVICTED.

Before a grand jury at the Old Bailey on 14th November the Recorder, Sir Ernest Wild K. C., in presenting a true bill against Bevan said, that before January of this year Bevan was actively engaged as director of the Fire Company and other companies. At different times, it was alleged, he asserted at the meetings of the companies, and repeated in the various reports and balance-sheets and prospectuses—of the Fire Company especially—that great success had been attained, and that the companies' affairs were in a most prosperous condition. Last January, however, the Fire Company closed its doors, and filed a petition for winding up. As a consequence the other companies under his control were compelled to cease operations.

Investigation of the accounts of the Fire Company made by some of the most eminent accountants, proceeded Sir Ernest, revealed the fact that some of the assets set out as belonging to the Fire Company were absolutely fictitious, and that other of the assets were quite unrealisable. It was alleged that in the balance-sheet of 1919 an item which appeared under the heading of assets and described as Treasury bills to the amount of £198,576 was a fictious item.

Again, under the heading of loans on call there appeared an item of £51,000 as due from Ellis and Company, of which firm Bevan was a partner. Inquiry elicited the fact that the true amount due from Ellis and Company to the Fire Company was £318,000, and that as a matter of fact Ellis and Company were insolvent.

It appeared also on the evidence, said the Recorder, that Bevan as a director took into his own possession large sums of money which should have gone into the coffers of the various companies, and used the money for his own purposes. As to the charges of false pretences, it was alleged that certain persons purchased shares in the Fire Company on the strength of statements which appeared in the balance-sheet and that they were defrauded of heir money as they had been induced to believe that the Fire Company was solvent.

THE PASSAU INCIDENT.

BAVARIAN PREMIER REFUSES TO APOLOGISE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Berlin.—A "Vorwaerts" message from Munich says that Doctor Von Knilling, the Bavarian Premier, has resolved not to sign the letter of apology required by the Allies in connection with the Passau and Ingoldstadt incidents. Dr. Von Knilling will arrive in Berlin to-day to confer on the matter with the Chancellor.

CHECKING OPIUM-SMOKING.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Home Office have issued a statement reviewing the action taken by the British Government under the International Opium Convention in British Colonies. It concludes by emphasising that steady and continuous effort has been made in the last ten years to reduce the practice of opium smoking in the British Colonies and protectorates, where it has been prevalent. The general policy has been to exercise close control over the trade, to bring the average consumption within moderate limits and as far as possible to prevent the illicit introduction of supplies. "It does not seem possible to go further", says the report, "as long as production and distribution are not checked in neighbouring countries and the complete suppression will only be attainable by simultaneous measures in all the countries concerned."

BENGAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following amounts:—

Chotalal N. Shroff	Rs. 10.
Motiram G. Melwani	Rs. 10.

SOLUTION OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

L. L. G. ADVOCATES AGRICULTURA RECONSTRUCTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Lloyd George, speaking for the first time during the present Parliament, delivered a speech advocating a far-reaching and drastic overhauling of agriculture as the only solution of unemployment. He declared that he had drawn up proposals in this connection before the election. and urged their adoption or, alternatively, a most searching investigation. He expressed the opinion that agricultural reconstruction alone could result in security to the State, the prosperity of the land and the safety of the realm.

Mr. Bonar Law, in reply, pointed out the difficulty of dealing with the matter except by means of subsidies or protection, both of which had been ruled out. On the contrary, Government committees were considering the question of scientific farming, extension of credit facilities to farmers, and the urging of railways to reduce agricultural rates. He saw no reason why a general commission of enquiry should not be instituted..

LATER.

The address in reply to the speech from the Throne was adopted.

EXCHANGE MILLENNIUM.

EX-LONDON BANKER'S PLAN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Addressing businessmen in Manchester, Mr. John Darling, a former banker, proposed that no attempt should be made to restore the gold standard by monetary deflation, but that a permanence should be given to the present system, which should be extended in order to embrace as much of the Empire as possible. He suggested that a part of the existing Empire debt should be converted into a Thousand Million Sterling Empire Currency Bills and these, with certain proportion of gold, would form the basis of a common Imperial currency and be legal tender throughout the Empire. He quoted the case of Egypt in support of the contention that the principles of his scheme would maintain the parity of exchange between the different parts of the Empire despite the trade position. He pointed out that Egypt's currency had been mostly based, since the war, on British Treasury Bills, and her exchange had remained remarkably steady, whereas exchange with Australia and New Zealand and South Africa had fluctuated within wide limits which constituted a hindrance to the trade and a levy on commerce.

ADVANTAGES OF COMMON EMPIRE CURRENCY.

The "Times", commenting on this plan, says that the advantages of a common Empire currency in facilitating the development of the Empire are manifest and that the subject might fittingly be discussed at the projected Imperial Conference next year.

MESOPOTAMIA AS TRADE ASSET.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Replying to a question in the Commons, Sir Joynson Hicks stated that the imports from Mesopotamia to Britain from January to September 1922 amounted to £415,000, compared with £906,000 for the corresponding period of the last year. Exports to Mesopotamia from the United Kingdom amounted to £2,889,000, compared with £3,747,000 last year.

CIVIL SERVANTS AND OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

In the House of Commons, Sir Charles Yate suggested that the taking of the oath of allegiance to the King-Emperor should be made a condition of service in the Civil Services in India, including in the municipalities. Earl Winterton replied that the question had been considered as far as the actual servants of the Crown in India were concerned, but the Promissary Oaths Act of 1868 prevented the administration of any such oath to officials recruited in England for service in India, while the Indian Oaths Act of 1873 imposed a similar difficulty.

Replying to Sir William Davison, Lord Winterton said he did not think it would be useful to repeal one Act without repealing the other and a big question of policy was involved in imposing on officials of all municipalities in England a similar oath

Sir William Davision suggested the passing of an Act of Parliament imposing it as had recently been done in Ireland. Lord Winterton suggested that Sir W. Davison should question the Leader of the House on the matter.

"GRADUAL ATTAINMENT OF SELF-GOVT."

MR. MONTAGU ON GOAL OF BRITISH RULE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Mr. Montagu, taking part in the debate in the Cambridge Union on Indian policy, said that the late Government felt that the right result of British effort in India was the gradual attainment of Self-Government. This was no sudden policy sprung upon the Government within a few minutes of accepting the office, it was the inevitable growth and logical outcome of 150 years' endeavour. Without Self-Government, British rule would lack its final vindication and justification. He sometimes hoped that the University would produce an Indian Botha or an Indian Smuts who would return to India and lead his fellow-countrymen to reconciliation and real comradship in the full belief that the British Empire meant to his country nothing but good and would extend, on the lines of the equality of partnership, a whole-hearted welcome.

ENTERTAINMENT TAX.

Continued from previous page.

nna on admission tickets varying from nnas six to twelve.

Mr. G. B. Trivedi (Thana District) supported the amendment and said the cinema trade was not flourishing at present. The mill hands who worked hard for 6 days required some recreation on Sundays and cinema, were the best and cheapest places of entertainment where they could spend a pleasant afternoon. Pan Supari and bidis were necessities of life and not luxuries and because the poor spent an anna on these necessities it did not mean that they could afford to pay luxury tax as well.

Besides religious stories were depicted on cinema films which gave them also religious education. He therefore, opposed taxing of an anna on a cinema ticket o twelve annas.

Mr. A. P. Changule, (Belgaum District) favoured the taxation of an anna as he thouguht it would entail no hardship to the poor. One anna a week meant four annas per month, which would not hit the pockets of the poor.

On vote being taken the amendment was declared lost.

The Hon. Mr. H. S.Lawrence then moved further amendments to include taxation on entertainment tickets ranging from annas four to annas eight, one anna and from eight annas to rupee one, annas two which were passed with a large majority.

The Council then adjourned till 1 p.m. today.

FAITH IN N. C. O.

NO STOPPING TILL ATTAINMENT OF SWARAJYA.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Dec. 6.

Speaking at a public meeting last evening Mr. Vamanrao Joshi, a veteran non-cooperator from the Berars, declared that he had no faith in the present councils and the nationalists would achieve nothing substantial by entering them. As a firm believer in the method of non-violent non-cooperation, followed in its true spirit, he urged the young generation of India to prove that the Enquiry Committee's report could not be justified by actual facts and that the country was ready for civil disobedience. The nation's efforts must be concentrated, on the preparation of the country for civil disobedience, in the efficacy of which, the speaker said, he had great faith. Non-cooperation had made the country wide awake and there could be no stopping now till Swarajya was obtained. They were now to march forward with undaunted spirit under the guidance of the Mahatma. Concluding, the speaker earnestly entreated the audience to observe tolerance and mutual love, inspite of the confusion of opinions that seemed to prevail in Maharashtra to-day.

CONGRESS SESSIONS PREPARATIONS

(From our Correspondent.)

GAYA, Dec 6.

The Congress publicity bureau announces that the Congress selssions open on the 26th inst. at Swarajyapuri, and will go on for four days. The Khilafat Conference also meets on the same day and the same place but at different times.

The Congress Subjects Committee meets in the 23rd inst. and will continue till the 25th.

Members of the All-India Congress Committee should forthwith inform the Secretary of Reception Committee if they arrive in time for the Subjects Committee sittings.

A number of houses have been arranged within the town for the accommodation of delegates and visitors, who do not desire to live in camp. Such houses are far from the Congress pandal. Delegates and visitors should have their own boarding arrangements, unless they are prepared to take their food in the Congress mess. Every arrangement will be made for the conveyance and comforts of such visitors as desire to live in houses outside Swarajyapuri, but cannot be guaranteed.

Applications for houses should reach the Reception Committee office on or before the 15th instant.

ADMISSION OF KISANS & SADHUS.

It has been decided to admit 4,000 Kisan visitors who will be charged only Rs. 5 if recommended by the Provincial Congress Committees. It is also intended to admit 100 Sadhus free of charge provided their names are recommended by the All-India Sadhumahasabha.

Another bulletin says that hardly any stall remains unengaged in the Exhibition pandal enclosure, but that special accomodation may be arranged even now if telegraphically instructed. Small stalls of a lesser value, namely, Rs. 25, will also be constructed on request.

EXHIBITION.

The exhibition opens on 22nd inst., but exhibitors and demonstrators should arrive here not later than the 15th inst. Provincial and District Congress organisations are requested to cooperate in the matter.

The Reception Committee of the Khilafat Committee notifies that vigorous preparations are in progress. Every effort is being made for the comfort of intending delegates and visitors, who are required to bring with them sufficient warm clothing and their own utensils. The Khilafat camp has been styled Khial-Fatabad, Lodging for the full-term costs Rs. 4 and boarding per day Rs. 2. Charges payable by male and female delegates will be Rs. 5. No restriction is in force on the number of delegates. Visitors will be charged Rs. 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, and 15 for various classes.

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

(BY S. V. PUNTAMBEKAR.)

I.

I have undertaken to write this series of short articles on National Education in order to attract the attention of the wider public to the activities of our educational institutions. Their existence becomes possible and permanent only if the wholehearted support of the members of the public is given to the cause which these institutions intend to foster and to carry out and which has been approved by them. This support will come only if they realise the requirements, and the special aims and features of these institutions, and also if they feel confidence in the work entrusted to them and to be achieved. I, therefore, invite the attention of the public to our constructive attempts at national education, and to help us in all the ways they can. We invite help as well as creative criticism. Both of these will strengthen our resolve and our institutions.

Dr. Rushbrook William's "India in 1921-22", a Government publication specially prepared for submission to Parliament, admits and suggests the necessity of national educational institutions. The motive underlying this suggestion is two-fold: first, to relieve the pressure on the finances of the country by the increase of independent educational institutions; and, secondly, to allow free scope to new methods and ideals in education so as to relate education to life and surroundings. The report admits the abnormal defects in the present system of education and wishes to put the responsibility of mending it and not ending it on national educational institutions.

We have in all five institutions working in Bombay: (1) National College (for Arts and Science); (2) Gujerati Shala; (3) Marathi Shala; (4) Tilak Kanya Shala (Girls' School); (5) National Medical College. These institutions were started not with the idea of supplementing the work of Government or aided institutions, but with the main idea of declaring the independence of the youth of the country from the Government control which was considered to be responsible in creating a slave-mentality amongst those who worked, taught or studied in these institutions. The idea was that not only was the education given defective, but the institutions which gave it were mischievous because subservient and soulless.

In these institutions the word "national" has come to mean freedom from Government control; recognition by a national organisation of the Congress type or by the Congress itself; best education from the point of view of the people, their culture, their past history and present needs and in relation to and as conditioned by the world's culture, advance in knowledge and environment; development of an all-sided education and specialised branches of it amongst all classes of people according to their requirements and abilities.

The National (Art and Science) College, the Gujerati Shala and Marathi Shala which were maintained and controlled by Swarajya Sabha in June, 1922, are now under the control of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which has allotted a definite sum for their working for the next three years and has created a strong Board to administer its affairs and to add to their finances by collecting funds. A majority of the members of the Board are trusted men in the world of business and finance and with their help and influence the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has undertaken the task of making these institutions financially stable, administratively efficient and educationally attractive and popular. The Tilak Kanya Sabha is now conducted by the Swarajya Sabha. The two donors who contributed a large sum for starting it are also on the Committee of Management.

The National Medical College is an independent institution and owes its existence to the co-operation of a number of leading Indian practitioners in Bombay. The Board of Management is doing its work on efficient lines. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has recognised its work by giving a grant to it.

(To be continued.)

MR. SAKLATVALA CONDEMNS SUDAN PROJECT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Newbold declared that by endeavouring to hold on to Sudan for the purpose of exploitation in conflict with France and America we were driving straight for another world war. Mr. Baldwin replying to Mr. Pringle said the object of the scheme was to help to provide employment in Britain. When business occurred in the Dominions and India which would give substantial employment in Britain there was a strong *prima facie* reason for securing the order and at this time orders were badly needed. Commander Kenworthy moved the rejection of the Sudan guarantee on the ground that Egypt was a smouldering volcano and the Sudan an unsafe field for British investment.

Mr. Saklatvala opposed the guarantee in a speech which lasted nearly an hour and was only cut short by the closure. He harangued the members in fierce tones and with many gestures and often with sentences on the evils of private enterprise. He evoked roars of laughter. He declared that just as the workers of Dundee were told that the cultivation of jute in Bengal would provide limitless work and they were disappointed, so the same thing would occur regarding cotton in Sudan.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

The weather continues dry but the monsoon is strengthening in the south of the Bay. The storm in the Arabian sea may be weakening. It is about sixty-one east thirteen north and probably moving in north westerly direction.

ADDRESSED BY A MEDICAL OFFICER.

Doctor Sam. Williams, Specialist incurable diseases, Lucknow.
Foreign telegram 2926/3A, Manchester 21-10-22:—
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POLICY OF EXTRAVAGANCE

MARWARI ASSOCIATION ON RETRENCHMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.

In the course of a letter addressed to the Secretary, Retrenchment Committee, Government of India, Delhi by the Honorary Secretary, Marwari Association, Calcutta writes:—

Sir, I am directed by the Committee of the Marwari Association to submit the following suggestions for the consideration of the Retrenchment Committee.

Increase of expenditure, both on the civil and military sides, has been, for years past, one of the principal features of the annual budgets of the Government of India. As a Government responsible to none, they have gone on adding to their expenditure year after year, in utter disregard of public opinion and resorting to expenditure calculated only to put off the financial crisis which has at last arrived. The gap which has occurred between the income and the expenditure of the country, as the inevitable result of that policy of extravagance, is too wide to be closed by expedients and as the country is already overtaxed, the only remedy that suggests itself is a drastic and far-reaching reduction of expenditure in every branch of administration, and my Committee submit that the reduction should be affected so as not merely to make both ends meet but to leave a sufficient margin for the sanitary, educational, industrial and general economic progress of the country which has never received adequate attention. As the joint deputation of representatives of the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce and this and other Indian Associations, who waited upon his Excellency the Viceroy in May last, suggested in their address, the situation calls for a reduction of the "great and growing burden of military expenditure", "and an examination into the cost of the various activities of Government with a view to a reduction in that cost and the abolition or curtailment of the departments that deal with subjects assigned under the Government of India Act to the provinces." In short all superfluities should be ruthlessly cut down.

It appears from official records that the military department absorbs by far the largest portion of the revenues of the Government of India and that within the past few years military expenditure has been doubled. Expenditure on any department on a scale such as this, which is out of all proportion to the revenue of the country, is little short of scandalous and, so far as my Committee are aware, unparalleled in the history of any other country. This fact, in itself, my Committee submit, furnishes sufficient justification for cutting down the military expenditure of the Government of India. Besides, the fact cannot be overlooked that there is no menace to the safety of India from outside. What India, therefore, requires for her own purposes is only a small but efficient standing army with a reserve of duly trained men that can be mobilised at a short notice, and my Committee feel they cannot but too strongly urge the reduction of Indian army to that level.

FOR IMPERIAL PURPOSES.

The vast army, composed largely of highly expensive British soldiers and officers, which has been fastened upon India is really more for Imperial purposes than for her own requirements. India has not required the services of this vast army within living memory for her own purposes, but it is a matter of history that on several occasions the services of the Indian army have been requisitioned by Britain in different parts of the world where she has found herself in trouble. It is, therefore, only just and reasonable that if a superfluous army in excess of the country's requirement, is to be maintained at all, the whole cost of upkeep and maintenance should be borne by Britain and not by India, and it is certainly not enough if Britain bears only a part of the expenses incurred during the period of the service of the army abroad. My Committee are aware that the imposition of this burden on India has some times been attempted to be justified on the ground that the protection of the Navy of England is available to India. But this in itself has been a ground of complaint in that an Indian Navy has not been formed. During the transition period, however, the utmost that India can be asked to do on this ground is to make some contribution towards the expenses of the Navy kept at the Indian shores and there should then be a compact between the British and the Indian Governments fixing the limit of India's contribution as also her rights and privileges. To force a superfluous army on a poor country like India, a large section of the population of which does not know what it is to have two full meals a day, either on this or any other ground, is to do her a grave wrong and can only lead to disaster. Both the past and present representatives of the Indian people in the Indian legislature, including men like the late Mr. Gokhale, have always raised their voice against the increase of military expenditure for this reason and have urged that Britain should bear her legitimate share of the cost of maintaining an army in India in excess of her requirements. But their cry has always been unheeded, with the result that India now finds herself in financial difficulty of the gravest magnitude which can fall to the lot of any country.

IMPORTATION OF OFFICERS.

The question of retrenchment of expenditure in the departments other than military should also be seriously taken up and while the unessential departments should be scrapped, those that are top heavy should be curtailed. In the absence of details as to the usefulness and equipment of the various departments, my Committee are not in a position to put forward definite suggestions as to the extent to which reduction is possible in each department, but it is a matter of common knowledge that one of the chief causes which has made the administration of this country the costliest in the world is the importation of officers from abroad the fixing of salaries not on the principle of securing the most competent men locally such as the country can afford but on that of securing men even for routine work from outside, the fixing of salaries and allowances to enable officers to maintain style, and consequently the exceedingly high scale of salary, allowances and tour charges paid to the Viceroys, the Governors, the Executive Councillors and Ministers and generally to members of the All-India Services recruited in England. Compared to the scale of salaries paid by such wealthy countries as America and Japan and England herself, the Indian scale appears to be the highest, though India is now one of the poorest countries in the world. The difference in scale of salaries between the Superior and Subordinate officers enable them to live decently, and offer a sufficient inducement to men to join the services and the wide gulf in salaries between the superior and subordinate services is unwarranted. It is essential, therefore, that there should be a thorough and immediate overhauling of the whole system and the salaries and allowances of the superior services should be cut down to a scale commensurate with the financial condition of the country, without any idea of style, and based on the principle of securing the most competent men locally.

For purposes of economy my committee think that the constitution of the Imperial Bank of India should be revised as to allow to perform the same functions for the Government of India as the Bank of England does for the British Government, and the functions now carried out by the Bank of England under the contract of the Government of India should be transferred to the Imperial Bank of India such as the printing of Indian currency notes, the purchase of silver for coinage etc. A revision of the constitution of the Imperial Bank for this purpose would also make the transfer of the work done by the Department of Currency to the Imperial Bank and the abolition of the office of the Controller of Currency possible with economy to the country.

ABOLITION OF INDIA OFFICE URGED.

In conclusion my Committee suggest the abolition of the Council of the Secretary of State. This Council has never been considered by the Indian public opinion as an institution of any utility to India and its abolition has often been urged by India, But after the creation of a high commissionership for India in London there is no *raison d'etre* for this Council and it should be abolished forthwith. The cost of the India Office, my Committee understand, has increased considerably in recent years. In the opinion of my Committee this is wholly unnecessary and undesirable. What is really needed for the Secretary of S[illegible] is only a small office and my Committee submit the cost of that office should be borne by the British Exchequer.

BANGALORE FORGERY CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, Dec. 4.

At the Sessions Court before Mr. B. Nagappa, Bar.-at-Law, and two Assessors the trial was resumed of the case, Government vs. Lakshminaransami of Papaiah Chetty Brothers, charged with forgery and alleged tampering away with Government records from the Registrar's office. The Public Prosecutor closed the case with the examination of eight more witnesses.

After cross-examination of the prosecution witnesses by the defence counsel, the accused pleaded not guilty and denied having gone to the Registrar's office as stated by the sub-Registrar and other prosecution witnesses, stating that the alterations in the record as stated by the prosecution were not made by the accused and that the handwriting and the initials forming the prosecution exhibit (1), were not his. The counsel for defence then examined two defence witnesses forthwith including the accused's brother who were again cross-examined by the prosecution.

Arguments for both sides over the presiding Judge summed up the case to-day which lasted over an hour. The assessors after a brief interval returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. Judgment was reserved.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT ON GIRL.

STATION-MASTER COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

To-day, the Deputy Magistrate of Howrah concluded the case in which Mr. O. C. Martin was charged with criminal assault on a girl. The accused was the station-master of Santragachi on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The prosecution case is that an Indian Christian girl aged ten, about four months ago, travelled from Kharagpur to Howrah. She fell asleep and could not alight at Howrah. The empty train was taken to Santragachi when she awoke and was taken to the accused, who, it was alleged, criminally assaulted her. The Magistrate held that a *prima facie* case had been made out against the accused and committed him to sessions.

A correspondent wires from Satara under date December 4—

Sjt. Vamanrao, President, Satara District Conference arrived here on Saturday morning. He was led in procession through the main roads of the town and was received and garlanded at several places. The Conference began its session in the afternoon. The presidential address was stirring and an appeal was made for compromise between the two sections of the national party. On Sunday three proposals of compromise were put forth and passed after prolonged debate. The Conference was a grand success.

INDIAN T. U. CONGRESS.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM BRITISH COMMUNISTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 4.

The Trade Union Congress has received telegrams of fraternal greetings from Mr. Bell, Secretary British Communist Party and the President of the Fourth Congress of Communist Internationals from Moscow via Berlin. The former desires complete unity with Indian workers in the struggle against international Imperialists. The latter congratulates The Trade Congress Union in the struggle for economic betterment of Indian workers promising sympathy and fullest support for the victory of their cause adding that economic liberation of workers and peasants depended on the political freedom of India and the advanced proletariat of fifty-two countries of the world Congress were with them.

MORE LIGHT ON MOPLAH REBELLION

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Dec. 5.

Speaking before a large audience at the Islamia college hall Mr. Gopal Menon Secretary of Calicut Congress Committee who is on a short visit to Lahore gave a long history of the Moplah rebellion at Malabar and said that he was all the time in that place when the rebellion broke out. Referring to the forcible conversion of Hindus the speaker maintained that there were three kinds of conversions:—(1) The riff-raffs of Hindus who thought that the time of loot had arrived looted in the garb of Moslems: (2) The Hindus who cared more for their money and property than religion. There were thousands of this class who embraced Islam willingly. (3) There were a few cases of forcible conversions. These few conversions have been much exaggerated. Nobody could convert them forcibly. If they had cared for their religion and temples, the Hindus would have never been converted. If they were not cowards such things could not have happened. The Hindus never cared for their religion or temples, but they cared more for their property. Therefore, they were converted.

A 'DRY' PARK FAIR FOR MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The Council of Madras Corporation at its last meeting passed a resolution permitting South Indian Athletic Association to hold the annual park fair this year on condition that no liquors were sold on the grounds during the fair. The fair is held under the auspices of the South Indian Athletic Association which has undertaken to contribute a substantial portion of the profits towards the Prince of Wales Hospital. Justice Coutts Trotter, President of S. I. A. A. having written protesting against the condition imposed and suggesting reconsideration, the Corporation took the matter again for consideration this evening at its general meeting and passed a resolution reaffirming its original resolution prohibiting the sale of liquors. Only one councillor spoke against prohibition pointing out that the Corporation was not the custodian of public morals and it could not stop the drink evil by a resolution as it would not prevent individuals taking drinks with them to the fair. The rest of the Councillors supported the resolution which was passed with acclamation. The meeting room was crowded with by the public among whom there was a number of temperance workers.

PROTEST AGAINST AUTHORITIES' INTERFERENCE.

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

Under the auspices of the International Order of Good Templars, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Grand Lodge of Hindu Temperance Associations and the Madras Temperance League a public meeting was held at Madras on the 4th instant for the purposes of protesting against the efforts that are being made to provide for the sale of liquor at the forthcoming Park Fair. Rao Bahadur T. Rangachary M.L.A. presided. A resolution was passed condemning any action of the authorities in going against the decision of the Corporation abolishing the sale of liquor at the Fair.

CALCUTTA TAXI-CAB DACOITY CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

At the High Court sessions to-day Justice Panton disposed of the Durmahatta Taxi Cab Dacoity case in which Kali Churn Tewary and four others were charged with conspiracy to commit dacoity and dacoity with dangerous weapons. The prosecution story was that one evening the accused armed with daggers and revolvers went in a taxi-cab to a salt godown in Durmahatta. They assaulted the owner, fired revolvers threatened the durwans and decamped with some thousands of rupees in the same taxi-cab. The jury found one accused not guilty and the rest guilty. The Judge discharged the accused found not guilty and sentenced the rest to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each.

MORE GURUDWARAS SURRENDER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
AMRITSAR, Dec. 5.

The Shromoni Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee state that two more Gurudwaras namely those of Tahlisahib of Hoshqipur and Damdamasahib of Gurudaspur have acknowledged the authority of the Committee and have handed over the management to them.

The case against Sardar Mehtab Singha and other office bearers of the S. G. P. C. was fixed for hearing on Monday, but as the defence witness Sir Gangaram was not present in court, the defence counsel said that he could not examine Mr. Dunnett before he had examined Sir Gangaram. The Mahant Sunder Das has also been called as a defence witness. Other witnesses were summoned to appear on the 9th instant.

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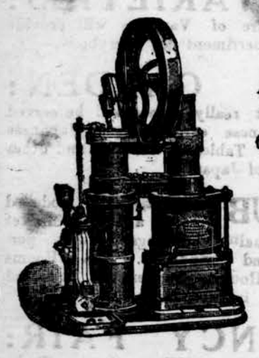

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